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FIRST EASY LATIN READING BOOK.

PART II.—ANECDOTES.

BY THE

REV. EDMUND FOWLE,

AUTHOR OF 'SECOND EASY LATIN READING BOOK' 'A SHORT AND EASY LATIN BOOK' 'A SHORT AND EASY GREEK BOOK' 'FIRST EASY GREEK READING BOOK' 'SECOND EASY GREEK READING BOOK' 'FIRST GREEK READER FOR USE AT ETON' ETC.

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*** These lessons are given here without notes that the Pupil may be able to construe or parse up at class without such help as the notes give.*

ANECDOTES.

I.

ARISTIPPUS THE PHILOSOPHER.

Aristippum philosŏphum rogāvit quīdam, ut filĭum sŭum erudīret. Quùm verò ille, pro mercēde, petiisset quingentas drachmas, pater, deterrĭtus pretĭo, quod avāro et rudi homĭni nimĭum videbātur, dixit, 'Tanto pretĭo emĕre possum mancipĭum.' Tùm philosŏphus, 'Eme,' inquit, 'et habēbis dŭo.'

II.

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Spartanōrum rex, Leonĭdas, in Thermopȳlis se trecentosque eos, quos eduxĕrat e Spartâ, opposŭit hostĭbus, milĭtesque ita allocūtus est, 'Pugnāte anĭmo forti, Lacedæmonĭi, hodĭe apud infĕros fortasse cœnabĭmus.' E quibus unus, quùm hostis in colloquĭo glorĭans dixisset, 'Solem, præ jaculōrum sagittārumque multitudĭne, non videbĭtis;' 'In umbrâ,' inquit, 'pugnabĭmus.'

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Sophŏcles ad summam senectūtem tragœdĭas fēcit. Quùm propterĕa rem familiārem negligĕre viderētur, a filĭis in judicĭum vocātus est, ut judĭces illum, quasi disipientem, a re familiāri removērent. Tum senex dicĭtur eam fabŭlam, quam proxĭme scripsĕrat, Œdĭpum Colonēum recitâsse judicĭbus, et quæsivisse, num illud carmen desipientis esse viderētur. Carmĭne recitāto, a judicĭo absolūtus est.

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Xerxes, ante navāle prœlĭum, quo victus est a Themistŏcle, misĕrat quattŭor millĭa armatōrum Delphos ad diripiendum templum Apollĭnis, quasi gerĕret bellum non solùm cum Græcis, sed etiam cum diis immortalĭbus. Quæ manus tota delēta est imbrĭbus et fulminĭbus, ut intelligĕret, quàm nullæ essent homĭnum vires adversum deos.

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interrogāvit circumstantes amīcos, 'Num clipĕus salvus esset?' deindè, 'Num hostes fusi essent?' Illi utrumque affirmavērunt. Tum demum hastam e corpŏre extrăhi jussit. Quo facto statim exspirāvit.

VIII.

PHILIP, KING OF MACEDON.

Philippus, rex Macedŏnum, monentĭbus eum quibusdam, ut Pythĭam quendam cavēret, fortem milĭtem sed, ipsi alienātum, quòd tres filĭas ægrè alĕret nec a rege adjuvarētur, dixisse fertur, 'Quid, si partem corpŏris habērem ægram, abscindĕrem potiùs an curārem?' Deindè Pythĭam ad se vocātum, acceptâ difficultāte rĕi domestĭcæ, pecunĭâ instruxit. Quo facto, nullum rex milĭtem Pythĭâ fideliōrem habŭit.

IX.

PYRRHUS, KING OF EPIRUS.

Pyrrhus, rex Epīri, quùm in Italĭâ esset, audīvit, Tarentīnos quosdam juvĕnes in convivĭo parùm honorifĭcè de se locūtos esse. Eos igĭtur ad se arcessītos percunctātus est, num dixissent ea, quæ ad aures suas pervenissent. Tum ūnus ex his, 'Nisì,' inquit, 'vinum nobis defecisset, multò etiam plura et graviōra in te locutūri erāmus.' Hæc crimĭnis excusatĭo iram regis in risum convertit.

X.

ALEXANDER (1).

Alexander olim comprehensum pirātam interrogāvit, quo jure marĭa infestāret? Ille, 'Eōdem,' inquit, 'quo tu orbem terrārum. Sed quia id ego parvo navigĭo facĭo, latro vocor; tu, quia magnâ classe et exercĭtu, imperātor.' Alexander homĭnem inviolātum dimīsit. Num juste fecit?

XI.
ALEXANDER (2).

Alexander imagĭnem suam, quam Apelles—pictor maxĭmus ejus ætātis—pinxĕrat, contemplātus est, sed minùs laudāvit quàm illa merebātur. Quùm autem equus adductus picto equo adhinnīret, quasi verus esset, Apelles, 'O rex,' inquit, 'equus tuus pingendi peritĭor quàm tu esse vidētur.'

XII.
DIONYSIUS.

Lacedæmŏne quùm tyrannus Dionysĭus cœnāret juri illo nigro, quod cœnæ caput erat, minĭme delectātus est. Tum is, qui illud coxĕrat: 'Minĭme mirum; condimenta enim defuērunt.' 'Quæ tandem?' Inquit ille, 'Labor in venātu, sudor, cursus ab Eurōta, fames, sitis. His enim rebus Lacedæmoniōrum epulæ condiuntur.'

XIII.
MAUSOLUS.

Mausōlus, rex Carĭæ, Artemisĭam habŭit conjŭgem. Hæc, Mausōlo defuncto, ossa cinĕremque marīti contūsa et odorĭbus mixta cum aquâ potābat. Exstruxit quoquè, ad conservandam ejus memorĭam, sepulchrum illud nobilissĭmum, ab ejus nomĭne appellātum, quod inter septem orbis terrārum miracŭla numerātur. Quod quùm Mausōli manĭbus dicāret, certāmen institŭit, præmĭis amplissĭmis ei proposĭtis, qui defunctum regem optĭme laudâsset.

XIV.
ALEXANDER (3).

Alexander Macĕdo, Philippi filĭus, quùm puer a præceptōre suo audivisset, innumerabĭles mundos esse, 'Heu me misĕrum,' inquit, 'qui ne uno quidem adhuc potītus sum!'

XV.
SULPICIUS GALLUS.

In bello Romanōrum cum Persĕo, ultĭmo Macedonĭæ rege, accĭdit, ut serēnâ nocte subĭto luna deficĕret. Hæc res ingentem apud milĭtes terrōrem excitāvit, qui existimābant, hôc omĭne futūram cladem portendi. Tum vero Sulpicĭus Gallus, qui erat in eo exercĭtu, in conciōne milĭtum causam hujus rei tam diserte exposŭit, ut postĕro die omnes intrepĭdo anĭmo pugnam committĕrent.

XVI.
EURIPIDES.

Athenienses quondam ab Euripĭde postulābant, ut ex tragœdĭa sententĭam quandam tollĕret. Ille autem, in scenam progressus, dixit, 'Se fabŭlas componĕre solēre, ut popŭlum docēret, non ut a popŭlo discĕret.'

XVII.
ALEXANDER (4).

Quùm Alexander quondam Macedŏnum quorundam benevolentĭam largitionĭbus sibi conciliāre conātus esset, Philippus eum his verbis increpŭit: 'Sperasne eos tibi fidēles esse futūros, quos pecuniâ tibi conciliavĕris? Scito, amōrem non auro ĕmi, sed virtutĭbus.'

XVIII.
ABRICIUS.

Quùm rex Pyrrhus popŭlo Romāno bellum ultrò intulisset, perfŭga ab eo vēnit in castra Fabricĭi eique est pollicĭtus, si præmĭum proposuisset, se, ut clam venisset, sic clam in Pyrrhi castra reditūrum, et eum venēno necatūrum. Hunc Fabricĭus reducendum curāvit ad Pyrrhum, idque factum ejus a senātu laudātum est.

XIX.

LUCIUS MUMMIUS.

Lucĭus Mummĭus, qui, Corintho captâ, totam Italĭam tabŭlis statuisque exornāvit, ex tantis manubĭis nihil in suum usum convertit, ita ut, eo defuncto, non esset, unde ejus filĭa dotem accipĕret. Quare senātus ei ex publĭco dotem decrēvit.

XX.

MARCUS CATO.

Marcus Cato, Catōnis Censorĭi filĭus, in acĭe, cadente equo prolapsus, quùm se recollegisset, animadvertissetque gladĭum excidisse vagīnâ, redĭit in hostem: acceptisque alĭquot vulnerĭbus, recuperāto demum gladĭo ad suos reversus est.

*ANECDOTES.**

I.

ARISTIPPUS, THE PHILOSOPHER.

Aristippum philosŏphum rogāvit quīdam, ut filĭum sŭum erudīret. Quùm verò ille, pro mercēde, petiisset quingentas drachmas, pater, deterrĭtus pretĭo, quod avāro et rudi homĭni nimĭum videbātur, dixit, 'Tanto pretĭo emĕre possum mancipĭum.' Tùm philosŏphus, 'Eme,' inquit,' et habēbis dŭo.'

1. Aristippum philosŏphum rogāvit quīdam,
2. Ut filĭum sŭum erudīret.
3. Quùm verò ille, pro mercēde, petiisset quingentas drachmas,
4. Pater, deterrĭtus pretĭo,
5. Quod avāro et rudi homĭni nimĭum videbātur, dixit,
6. 'Tanto pretĭo emĕre possum mancipĭum.'
7. Tùm philosŏphus inquit, 'Eme et habēbis duo.'

EXPLANATIONS.

1. *Quīdam*, a certain man, nom. case to the v. *rogāvit.*
2. *Ut erudīret*, 'that he would instruct,' *i.e.* 'to instruct.'
3. *Pro mercēde*, 'for pay.' *Petiisset* put for *petivisset.*
4. *Deterrĭtus*, perf. part. *Pretĭo*, abl. of the instrument, the thing *by which*, what it was that he was frightened at.
5. *Quod*, rel. pron., neut. gen. and sing. num. to agree with its antecedent *pretio*, but nom. case to the v. *videbātur* (see p. 4).
6. *Tanto pretĭo*, abl. case of the *price. Emĕre possum*, 'I am able to buy,' *i.e.* 'I can buy.'
7. *Eme*, imp. mood. *Duo*, acc. case to agree with *mancipĭa* understood. Acc. *dŭos* or *dŭo*, *dŭas*, *dŭo.*

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* Selected from Dr. Smith's *Principia Latina*, Part II.

II.

LEONIDAS.

Spartanŏrum rex, Leonĭdas, in Thermopȳlis se trecentosque eos, quos eduxĕrat e Spartâ, opposŭit hostĭbus, milĭtesque ita allocūtus est, 'Pugnāte anĭmo forti, Lacedæmonĭi, hodĭe apud infĕros fortasse cœnabĭmus.' E quibus unus, quùm hostis in colloquĭo glorĭans dixisset, 'Solem, præ jaculŏrum sagittārumque multitudĭne, non videbĭtis;' 'In umbrâ,' inquit, 'pugnabĭmus.'

1. Spartanōrum rex, Leonĭdas, in Thermopȳlis se trecentosque eos,
2. Quos eduxĕrat e Spartâ, opposŭit hostĭbus,
3. Milĭtesque ita allocūtus est,
4. 'Pugnāte anĭmo forti, Lacedæmonĭi,
5. 'Hodĭe apud infĕros fortasse cœnabĭmus.'
6. E quibus unus, quùm hostis in colloquĭo glorĭans dixisset,
7. 'Solem, præ jaculŏrum sagittārumque multitudĭne, non videbĭtis;
8. 'In umbrâ,' inquit, 'pugnabĭmus.'

EXPLANATIONS.

1. *Se trecentosque eos*, acc. case after *opposŭit.*
2. *Quos*, acc. case after *eduxĕrat. Hostĭbus*, dat. case after *opposŭit.*
3. *Allocūtus est*, deponent, 'addressed.'
4. *Lacedæmonĭi*, voc. case. *Anĭmo forti*, 'bravely.'
6. *In colloquĭo*, &c., 'had said, boasting, in conversation,' *i.e.* 'boastingly.'
7. You see in this sentence that there is no nom. case, so take your verb and put in one. *Præ*, 'by reason of,' followed by the abl. *multitudĭne. Præ* would stand immediately before *multitudĭne*, but *jaculōrum sagittārumque* being both governed by *multitudĭne*, *præ* is rightly placed before *jaculōrum.*
8. *Pugnabĭmus*—what is the nom. case?

III.

SIMONIDES.

Simonĭdes, poēta præstantissĭmus, gloriātur in quodam poemăte, se, octoginta annos natum, in certāmen musĭcum descendisse, et victorĭam inde rettulisse. Idem aliquamdĭu vixit apud Hipparchum, Pisistrăti filĭum, Athenārum tyrannum. Inde Syracūsas se contŭlit ad Hierōnem regem, cum quo familiarĭter vixisse dicĭtur.

1. **Simonĭdes, poēta præstantissĭmus,**
2. **Gloriātur in quodam poemăte,**
3. **Se, octoginta annos natum, in certāmen musĭcum descendisse,**
4. **Et victorĭam inde rettulisse.**
5. **Idem aliquamdiù vixit apud Hipparchum,**
6. **Pisistrăti filĭum, Athenārum tyrannum.**
7. **Inde Syracūsas se contŭlit ad Hierōnem regem,**
8. **Cum quo familiarĭter vixisse dicĭtur.**

EXPLANATIONS.

1. *Poëta*, nom. case, *put in apposition* to *Simonĭdes*. The old rule is, 'Two substantives coming together, meaning the same thing' (Simonĭdes and Poēta are the same persons), 'are put in the same case.' In the new grammar it is, 'A substantive agrees in case with that to which it is put in apposition.'
2. *Gloriātur*, dep.—construe like present active—'boasts' or 'makes boast.'
3. *Se*, acc. case before infin. mood. *Octoginta annos natum*, 'when he was eighty years old,' having been born eighty years. *Octoginta annos*, acc. case—duration of time. *Natum* is the acc. to agree with *se*. *In certāmen musĭcum descendisse*, 'had engaged in a musical contest.' It is described as 'going down,' as those fighting or reciting poems would have to go down into the arēna of the amphitheatre.
4. Understand *se* again before *rettulisse*. *Rettulisse*, 'that he had brought away,' 'that he had gained.'

5. *Apud Hipparchum*, 'with,' &c. *Filium*, acc. case, put in apposition to *Hipparchum*. *Tyrannum*, acc. case, put in apposition to *Hipparchum*. *Tyrannum*—the kings of old times, because of the power they assumed, were called *Tyrants*, whence the meaning we attach to the word.

6. *Contŭlit se*, 'betook himself.' *Syracūsas*—the place whither one goes is put in the acc.

IV.

PINDARUS.

Pindărus, poēta Thebānus, Apollĭni gratissĭmus fuisse dicĭtur. Quare sæpe a sacerdotĭbus in templum Delphĭcum ad cœnam vocabātur, parsque ei tribuebātur donōrum, quæ sacrificantes deo obtulĕrant. Quùm Alexander, rex Macedonĭæ, Thebas diripĕret, unīus Pindări domo et familĭæ pepercit.

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2. Quare sæpe a sacerdotĭbus in templum Delphĭcum ad cœnam vocabātur,
3. Parsque ei tribuebātur donōrum,
4. Quæ sacrificantes deo obtulĕrant.
5. Quùm Alexander, rex Macedonĭæ, Thebas diripĕret
6. Unīus Pindări domo et familĭæ pepercit.

EXPLANATIONS.

1. *Poēta*, nom. case, put in apposition with *Pindărus*. *Apollĭni*, dat. case after *gratissimus*.
2. Take *sæpe* with *vocabātur*, 'used often to be invited.' For this sign of imperfect see S. & E. L. B. p. 28. *In*, when it signifies motion 'to' or 'into' governs the acc.
3. *Ei*, dat. case after *tribuebātur*.
4. *Quæ*, rel. pron., to which *donōrum* is the antecedent. *Sacrificantes*, pres. part., 'those sacrificing.' *Obtulĕrant*, pluperf. from *offĕro*.
5. *Rex*—why is it the nom. case?
6. *Domo et familiæ*, dat. case after *pepercit*. What is there peculiar about *domus*? (S. & E. L. B. p. 9.)

V.

SOPHOCLES.

Sophŏcles ad summam senectūtem tragœdĭas fēcit. Quùm propterĕa rem familiārem negligĕre viderētur, a filĭis in judicĭum vocātus est, ut judĭces illum, quasi disipientem, a re familiāri removērent. Tum senex dicĭtur eam fabŭlam, quam proxĭme scripsĕrat, Œdĭpum Coloneūm recitâsse judicĭbus, et quæsivisse, num illud carmen desipientis esse viderētur. Carmĭne recitāto, a judicĭo absolūtus est.

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7. Œdĭpum Coloneūm recitasse judicĭbus,
8. Et quæsivisse, num illud carmen desipientis esse viderētur.
9. Carmĭne recitāto, a judicĭo absolūtus est.

EXPLANATIONS.

1. *Ad summam senectūtem*, 'up to extreme old age.' *Tragœdĭas fēcit*, 'made tragedies,' *i.e.* 'wrote tragic poems.'
2. *Propterĕa*, 'on this account' (because he was busy writing poems). *Viderētur*, 'seemed.'
3. *In judicĭum vocātus est*, 'he was summoned to trial.'
4. *A re familiāri illum removērent*, 'might take him away from having any right over his property.' *Quasi disipientem*, 'as if he were out of his mind.'
5. *Eam fabŭlam*, acc. case after *recitâsse*—two lines below.
6. *Quam*, &c., comes in by itself after *eam fabŭlam*. What case is *quam*? and why? What is the nom. case to *scripsĕrat*? *Proxĭmè*, 'most lately,' 'last,' 'just.'

7. *Œdĭpum Colonēum*, acc. case, put in apposition with *eam fabŭlam*, the title of the piece he had written. *Recitâsse* put for *recitavisse*.
8. *Quæsivisse*, inf. mood after *dicitur* understood. *Nùm illud carmen viderētur*, 'whether that poem seemed,' &c.
9. *Carmĭne recitāto*, abl. absolute. *A judicio absolūtus est*, 'he was acquitted.'

VI.

XERXES.

Xerxes, ante navāle prœlĭum, quo victus est a Themistŏcle, misĕrat quattŭor millĭa armatōrum Delphos ad diripiendum templum Apollĭnis, quasi gerĕret bellum non solùm cum Græcis, sed etiam cum diis immortalĭbus. Quæ manus tota delēta est imbrĭbus et fulminĭbus, ut intelligĕret, quàm nullæ essent homĭnum vires adversum deos.

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2. Quo victus est a Themistŏcle,
3. Misĕrat quattŭor millĭa armatōrum Delphos
4. Ad diripiendum templum Apollĭnis,
5. Quasi gerĕret bellum non solùm cum Græcis,
6. Sed etiam cum diis immortalĭbus.
7. Quæ manus tota delēta est imbrĭbus et fulminĭbus,
8. Ut intelligĕret,
9. Quàm nullæ essent homĭnum vires adversum deos.

EXPLANATIONS.

2. *Quo*, 'in which'—understand *prœlĭo*. *Victus est*: mind the English of the perf. pass., 'was' as well as 'have been.'
3. *Misĕrat—Xerxes* in the first line is the nom. case. *Delphos*, acc.—place whither one goes is put in acc. *Millĭa armatōrum*, lit. 'a 1000 *of* armed men' = 'a thousand armed men.' *Millĭa*, a partitive word, to which a genitive is joined.
4. *Ad diripiendum templum*, 'to the temple to be plundered,' *i.e.* 'to plunder the temple.'
5. *Quasi gerĕret bellum*, 'as if he were waging war.' *Non solùm . . . sed etiam*, 'not only' . . . . 'but also.'
7. *Manus* is a band of soldiers. *Quæ manus tota*, 'which whole band.'
8. *Quàm nullæ*, 'how insignificant;' *nullæ*, fem. because *vires* is feminine.

VII.

EPAMINONDAS.

Epaminondas, Thebanōrum imperātor, in pugnâ ad Mantinēam gravĭter vulnerātus est. Quùm anĭmam recepisset, interrogāvit circumstantes amīcos, 'Num clipĕus salvus esset?' deindè, 'Num hostes fusi essent?' Illi utrumque affirmavērunt. Tum demum hastam e corpŏre extrăhi jussit. Quo facto statim exspirāvit.

1. Epaminondas, Thebanōrum imperātor,
2. In pugnâ ad Mantinēam gravĭter vulnerātus est.
3. Quùm anĭmam recepisset,
4. Interrogāvit circumstantes amīcos,
5. 'Num clipĕus salvus esset?'
6. Deindè, 'Num hostes fusi essent?'
7. Illi utrumque affirmavērunt.
8. Tum demum hastam e corpŏre extrăhi jussit.
9. Quo facto statim exspirāvit.

EXPLANATIONS.

2. *Ad Mantinēam*, 'at,' or 'near,' *i.e.* not *in* the place.
3. *Quùm anĭmam recepisset*,' 'when he had revived,' 'had recovered breath.'
5. *Num clipĕus*, &c. 'whether his shield,' &c.
6. *Fusi essent*, 'had been routed.'
7. *Illi affirmavērunt utrumque*, 'they affirmed both,' *i.e.* they answered 'yes' to both questions, 'they answered both in the affirmative.'
8. *Hastam extrăhi jussit*. Do not make this 'ordered the spear to be drawn;' for though this is a common form of expression, it is not literal enough, and could not be *parsed*. *Hastam* is not the acc. case after *jussit*, but the acc. case before the inf. mood *extrăhi*.

VIII.

PHILIP, KING OF MACEDON.

Philippus, rex Macedŏnum, monentĭbus eum quibusdam, ut Pythĭam quendam cavēret, fortem milĭtem, sed ipsi alienātum, quòd tres filĭas ægrè alĕret nec a rege adjuvarētur, dixisse fertur, 'Quid, si partem corpŏris habērem ægram, abscindĕrem potiùs an curārem?' Deindè Pythĭam ad se vocātum, acceptâ difficultāte rĕi domestĭcæ, pecunĭâ instruxit. Quo facto, nullum rex milĭtem Pythĭâ fideliōrem habŭit.

1. Philippus, rex Macedŏnum, monentĭbus eum quibusdam,
2. Ut Pythĭam quendam cavēret, fortem milĭtem, sed ipsi alienātum,
3. Quòd tres filĭas ægrè alĕret,
4. Nec a rege adjuvarētur, dixisse fertur,
5. 'Quid? si partem corpŏris habērem ægram,
6. 'Abscindĕrem potiùs an curārem?'
7. Deindè Pythĭam ad se vocātum,
8. Acceptâ difficultāte rĕi domestĭcæ, pecunĭâ instruxit.
9. Quo facto, nullum rex milĭtem Pythĭâ fideliōrem habŭit.

EXPLANATIONS.

1. *Quibusdam*, &c., 'to certain persons.' *Eum*, acc. after *monentĭbus*.
2. *Ut cavēret*, 'that he should beware of,' *i.e.* 'to beware of.' *Fortem milĭtem*, acc. case put in apposition to *Pythĭam quendam*. *Ipsi*, dat. case after *alienātum*.
3. *Quod*, 'because.' *Ægrè*, 'with difficulty.'
4. *Nec adjuvarētur*, 'and was not being helped.' *Fertur*, 'is reported.
5. *Si habērem*, 'if I had.'
6. *Abscindĕrem?* 'should I rather cut it off, or . . . ?'
7. *Pythĭam*, acc. case after *instruxit*.
8. *Acceptâ difficultāte rĕi domestĭcæ*—a separate independent sentence with an abl. absolute in it. Mind the nom. case to *instruxit*. *Pecunĭâ*, abl. case after *instruxit*.
9. *Pythĭâ*, abl. case after the comp. *fideliōrem*.

IX.

PYRRHUS, KING OF EPIRUS.

Pyrrhus, rex Epīri, quùm in Italĭâ esset, audīvit, Tarentīnos quosdam juvĕnes in convivĭo parùm honorifĭcè de se locūtos esse. Eos igĭtur ad se arcessītos percunctātus est, num dixissent ea, quæ ad aures suas pervenissent. Tum unus ex his, 'Nisì,' inquit, 'vinum nobis defecisset, multò etiam plura et graviōra in te locutūri erāmus.' Hæc crimĭnis excusatĭo iram regis in risum convertit.

1. Pyrrhus, rex Epīri, quùm in Italĭâ esset, audīvit,
2. Tarentīnos quosdam juvĕnes in convivĭo
3. Parùm honorifĭcè de se locūtos esse.
4. Eos igĭtur ad se arcessītos percunctātus est,
5. Num dixissent ea, quæ ad aures suas pervenissent.
6. Tùm unus ex his, 'Nisi,' inquit, 'vinum nobis defecisset,
7. 'Multò etiam plura et graviōra in te locutūri erāmus.'
8. Hæc crimĭnis excusatĭo iram regis in risum convertit.

EXPLANATIONS.

2. *Tarentīnos quosdam juvĕnes,* take together as the acc. case before the inf. mood *locūtos esse.*
3. *Parùm honorifĭcè,* 'slightingly,' literally, 'not honourably enough,' 'not very honourably.' *Locūtos esse,* perf. infin.; remember that *loquor* is a deponent verb.
4. *Percunctātus est* he enquired of *eos* them *ad se arcessītos* having been summoned, &c.
5. *Dixissent,* subj. mood because it is an *indirect* question. *Pervenissent,* 'had reached,' subj. mood, being in a dependent sentence.
6. *Nisì vinum nobis defecisset,* 'unless wine had failed us,' 'if we had had more wine.' *Nobis,* dat. case after *defecisset.*
7. *Multò plura et graviōra,* 'far more (in number), and far more severe, things.' *Locutūri erāmus,* 'we should have spoken,' *i.e.* 'it is likely we should have spoken.'
8. *Hæc,* fem. to agree with *excusatio.* *Crimĭnis,* gen. case, latter of two substantives, of which *excusatio* is the former. *Regis,* gen. case, latter of two substantives of which *iram* is the former.

X.

ALEXANDER (1).

Alexander olĭm comprehensum pirātam interrogāvit, quo jure marĭa infestāret? Ille, 'Eōdem,' inquit, 'quo tu orbem terrārum. Sed quia id ego parvo navigĭo facĭo, latro vocor; tu, quia magnâ classe et exercĭtu, imperātor.' Alexander homĭnem inviolātum dimīsit. Num justè fecit?

1. Alexander olim comprehensum pirātam interrogāvit,
2. Quo jure marĭa infestāret?
3. Ille inquit: 'Eōdem quo tu orbem terrārum.
4. 'Sed quia id ego parvo navigĭo facĭo, latro vocor;
5. 'Tu, quia magnâ classe et exercĭtu, imperātor.'
6. Alexander homĭnem inviolātum dimīsit.
7. Num justè fecit?

EXPLANATIONS.

1. *Pirātam*, one of the substantives of the first declension, which is masculine because it is the name of a male (S. & E. L. B. p. 9). *Comprehensum*, 'having been caught,' *i.e.* 'whom he had caught.'
2. *Quo jure*, 'by what right.'
3. *Eōdem* by the same (*jure*) right *quo* by which. *Tu*—after *tu* understand *infestas*.
4. *Parvo navigĭo*, 'in a small ship.' *Latro*, nom. case after *vocor*.
5. *Quia*—after *quia* understand *id facis*, 'you do it,' 'you, because, &c. &c. . . . are called,' &c.
6. *Homĭnem inviolātum* agree together, but are not to be taken together.
7. *Num justè fecit?* Make this a question by putting the sign of the tense before the nom. case; make 'did' the sign of the perfect here. *Nùm* is a sign of a question, and is not to be construed.

XI.

ALEXANDER (2).

Alexander imagĭnem suam, quam Apelles—pictor maxĭmus ejus ætātis—pinxĕrat, contemplātus est, sed minùs laudāvit quàm illa merebātur. Quùm autem equus adductus picto equo adhinnīret, quasi verus esset, Apelles, 'O rex,' inquit, 'equus tuus pingendi peritĭor quàm tu esse vidētur.'

1. Alexander imagĭnem suam, quam Apelles—
2. Pictor maxĭmus ejus ætātis—pinxĕrat,
3. Contemplātus est, sed minùs laudāvit
4. Quàm illa merebātur.
5. Quùm autem equus adductus picto equo adhinnīret,
6. Quasi verus esset,
7. Apelles inquit, 'O rex,
8. 'Equus tuus pingendi peritĭor quàm tu esse vidētur.'

EXPLANATIONS.

1. *Imagĭnem suam*, acc. case after *contemplātus est*. *Quam*, acc. case after *pinxĕrat*.
2. This line—*Pictor maxĭmus ejus ætātis*—is marked off, being independent of the rest of the sentence. *Pinxĕrat*, 3rd per. sing. to agree with its nom. case *Apelles*. The order is this—*Alexander contemplātus est imagĭnem suam, quam Apelles*, &c. &c. *pinxĕrat*.
3. *Contemplātus est*, perf. (deponent verb).
4. *Minùs quàm*, 'less than.' Where 'minus,' 'plus,' 'magis' come in one sentence, and *quàm* in the next, marked off by a comma, they are to be taken together. *Illa* refers to *imāgo*, understood.
5. *Picto equo*, dat. gov. by *ad* in *adhinnīret*.
8. *Pingendi*, gen. gerund., gen. after the adjective *Perītus*. *Quàm tu*—after the comparative degree there may follow either an ablative case *without quàm* or a nominative or accusative *with* it. *Vidētur*—remember that this is a dep. verb.

XII.

DIONYSIUS.

Lacedæmŏne quùm tyrannus Dionysĭus cœnāret juri illo nigro, quod cœnæ caput erat, minĭme delectātus est. Tum is, qui illud coxĕrat: 'Minĭme mirum; condimenta enim defuērunt.' 'Quæ tandem?' inquit ille, 'Labor in venātu, sudor, cursus ab Eurōta, fames, sitis. His enim rebus Lacedæmoniōrum epulæ condiuntur.'

1. Lacedæmŏne quùm tyrannus Dionysĭus
2. Cœnāret juri illo nigro,
3. Quod cœnæ caput erat, minĭme delectātus est.
4. Tum is, qui illud coxĕrat:
5. 'Minĭme mirum; condimenta enim defuērunt.'
6. 'Quæ tandem?' inquit ille,
7. 'Labor in venātu, sudor, cursus ab Eurōta, fames, sitis.
8. 'His enim rebus Lacedæmoniōrum epulæ condiuntur.'

EXPLANATIONS.

1. *Lacedæmŏne*, abl. case, place where.
2. *Cœnāret*, imperf. subj. used for imperf. ind. after *quùm*.
3. *Quod*, nom. case to *erat*. What is its antecedent? *Caput*, 'the chief thing.' *Minĭmè delectātus est*, 'was by no means pleased.'
4. *Is*, nom. case to the verb *inquit*, understood.
5. *Minĭme mirum*, 'no wonder.' *Defuērunt*, 'have been lacking,' 'have been wanting.'
6. *Quæ tandem?* 'what are they, pray?'
7. *Labor*, &c. &c. All these are nom. cases as the answer to the question. To make the sentence thoroughly complete, *labor*, *sudor*, &c. might be the nom. cases to *defuērunt* understood.
8. *Condiuntur* 'are seasoned.'

XIII.

MAUSOLUS.

Mausŏlus, rex Carĭæ, Artemisĭam habŭit conjŭgem. Hæc, Mausōlo defuncto, ossa cinĕremque marīti contūsa et odorĭbus mixta cum aquâ potābat. Exstruxit quoquè, ad conservandam ejus memorĭam, sepulchrum illud nobilissĭmum, ab ejus nomĭne appellātum, quod inter septem orbis terrārum miracŭla numerātur. Quod quùm Mausōli manĭbus dicāret, certāmen instituit, præmĭis amplissĭmis ei proposĭtis, qui defunctum regem optĭme laudâsset.

1. Mausōlus, rex Carĭæ, Artemisĭam habŭit conjŭgem.
2. Hæc, Mausōlo defuncto,
3. Ossa cinĕremque marīti contūsa et odorĭbus mixta cum aquâ potābat.
4. Exstruxit quoquè, ad conservandam ejus memorĭam,
5. Sepulchrum illud nobilissĭmum, ab ejus nomĭne appellātum,
6. Quod inter septem orbis terrārum miracŭla numerātur.
7. Quod quùm Mausōli manĭbus dicāret,
8. Certāmen instituit, præmĭis amplissĭmis ei proposĭtis,
9. Qui defunctum regem optĭme laudâsset.

EXPLANATIONS.

1. *Conjŭgem* is a husband or wife; here a wife.
2. *Hæc*, she. *Mausōlo defuncto*, 'her husband, Mausōlus, being dead.'
3. Take this line so—*potābat cum aquâ ossa cinĕremque*, &c.
4. *Ad conservandam ejus memorĭam*, 'to preserve his memory.'
6. *Inter septem miracŭla*, these words are to be taken together.
7. Begin with *quod* even though it is the acc. case. *Dicāret*, 3rd per. sing. to agree with its nom. case *illa* understood.
8. *Præmĭis amplissĭmis proposĭtis*, abl. abs.
9. *Qui*—take it close to its antecedent *ei*.

PARSING.

1. *Mausōlus*, nom. case to the verb *habŭit*. *Rex*, nom. case put in apposition with *Mausōlus*. *Cariæ*, gen. case, latter of two substantives, of which *rex* is the former. *Artemisĭam*, acc. case after *habŭit*. *Habŭit*, 3rd per. sing. to agree with its nom. case *Mausōlus*. *Conjŭgem*, in apposition to *Artemisĭam*.
2. *Hæc*, nom. case to the v. *potābat*. *Mausōlo defuncto*, abl. abs. *Defuncto*, abl. case to agree with its subs. *Mausōlo*.
3. *Ossa*, acc. case after *potābat*. *Cinĕrem*, acc. case after *potābat*. *Que*, a conj. *Marĭti*, gen. case after *ossa* and *cinĕrem*. *Contūsa*, acc. case to agree with *ossa cineremque*. *Et*, a conj. *Odorĭbus*, abl. case, thing with which. *Cum*, prep., followed by the abl. case *aquâ*. *Aquâ*, following the prep. *cum*. *Potābat*, 3rd per. sing. to agree with its nom. case *hæc*.
4. *Exstruxit*. 3rd per. sing. to agree with *illa* understood. *Quoque*, conj. *Ad*, a prep. followed by the acc. case *memorĭam*. *Conservandam*, acc. case to agree with its subs. *memorĭam*. *Ejus*, gen. case after *memorĭam*.
5. *Sepulchrum*, acc. case after the v. *exstruxit*. *Illud*, acc. case to agree with its substantive *sepulchrum*. *Nobilissĭmum*, acc. case to agree with its substantive *sepulchrum*, &c. &c.

XIV.

ALEXANDER (3).

Alexander Macĕdo, Philippi filĭus, quùm puer a præceptōre suo audivisset, innumerabĭles mundos esse, 'Heu me misĕrum,' inquit, 'qui ne uno quidem adhuc potītus sum!'

1. Alexander Macĕdo, Philippi filĭus,
2. Quùm puer a præceptōre suo audivisset,
3. Innumerabĭles mundos esse,
4. 'Heu me misĕrum,' inquit,
5. 'Qui ne uno quidem adhuc potītus sum!'

EXPLANATIONS.

1. *Alexander Macĕdo*, nom. case to *inquit* (line 3).
2. *Puer*, 'as a boy.' *Audivisset*, 3rd per. sing. to agree with *ille* understood.
3. *Innumerabĭles*, &c., 'that there were innumerable worlds;' *i.e.* 'that innumerable worlds existed'. *Innumerabĭles mundos*, acc. case before *esse*. *Esse*, inf. mood after the acc. case *mundos*.
4. *Heu*, particle of exclamation used with the acc. case *me misĕrum*.
5. *Qui*, nom. case to *potītus sum*. *Ne quidem* are to be taken together, 'not even.' *Uno*, abl. case after *potītus sum*.

XV.

SULPICIUS GALLUS.

In bello Romanōrum cum Persĕo, ultĭmo Macedonĭæ rege, accĭdit, ut serēnâ nocte subĭto luna deficĕret. Hæc res ingentem apud milĭtes terrōrem excitāvit, qui existimābant, hôc omĭne futūram cladem portendi. Tum vero Sulpicĭus Gallus, qui erat in eo exercĭtu, in concióne milĭtum causam hujus rei tam diserte exposŭit, ut postĕro die omnes intrepĭdo anĭmo pugnam committĕrent.

1. In bello Romanōrum cum Persĕo, ultĭmo Macedonĭæ rege,
2. Accĭdit, ut serēnâ nocte subĭto luna deficĕret.
3. Hæc res ingentem apud milĭtes terrōrem excitāvit,
4. Qui existimābant, hôc omĭne futūram cladem portendi.
5. Tum vero Sulpicĭus Gallus,
6. Qui erat in eo exercĭtu, in conciōne milĭtum
7. Causam hujus rei tam diserte exposŭit,
8. Ut postĕro die omnes intrepĭdo anĭmo pugnam committĕrent.

EXPLANATIONS.

1. *Ultĭmo rege*, abl. case, put in apposition to *Persĕo*.
2. *Accĭdit*, 'it happened,' an impersonal verb. *Ut subĭto luna deficĕret*, 'that the moon was suddenly eclipsed.'
4. *Futūram cladem*, 'that a coming defeat.' *Portendi*, inf. pass.
7. *Tam diserte exposŭit*, 'so clearly explained.'
8. *Ut omnes committĕrent pugnam*, 'that all of them began battle.'

XVI.

EURIPIDES.

Athenienses quondam ab Eurĭpĭde postulābant, ut ex tragœdĭâ sententĭam quandam tollĕret. Ille autem, in scenam progressus, dixit, 'Se fabŭlas compонĕre solēre, ut popŭlum docēret, non ut a popŭlo discĕret.'

1. Athenienses quondam ab Eurĭpĭde postulābant,
2. Ut ex tragœdĭâ sententĭam quandam tollĕret.
3. Ille autem, in scenam progressus, dixit,
4. 'Se fabŭlas compонĕre solēre,
5. 'Ut popŭlum docēret,
6. 'Non ut a popŭlo discĕret.

EXPLANATIONS.

2. *Ex tragœdĭâ*, 'from his tragedy or tragic poem.' *Quandam*, from *quidam.*
3. *In*, signifying motion, is followed by the acc. case. *Progressus*, past part. from the deponent verb *progredĭor.*
4. *Se*, acc. case before the infin. *solēre. Componĕre*, infin. mood, the latter of two verbs, of which *solēre* is the former.
5. *Ut docēret*, 'to teach,' literally, 'that he might teach.'

PARSING.

1. *Athenienses*, nom. case to the v. *postulābant. Quondàm*, an adverb. *Ab*, a prep. followed by the abl. case *Eurĭpĭde. Eurĭpĭde*, abl. case, following the prep. *ab. Postulābant*, 3rd per. plur. to agree with its nom. case *Athenienses.*

4. *Se*, acc. case before the inf. mood *solēre. Fabŭlas*, acc. case after the v. *componĕre. Componĕre*, inf. mood, the latter of two verbs, of which *solēre* is the former. *Solēre*, inf. mood after the acc. case *se.*

XVII.

ALEXANDER (4).

Quùm Alexander quondam Macedŏnum quorundam benevolentĭam largitionĭbus sibi conciliāre conātus esset, Philippus eum his verbis increpŭit: 'Sperasne eòs tibi fidēles esse futūros, quos pecunĭâ tibi conciliavĕris? Scito, amōrem non auro ĕmi, sed virtutĭbus.'

1. Quùm Alexander quondam
2. Macedŏnum quorundam benevolentĭam
3. Largitionĭbus sibi conciliāre conātus esset,
4. Philippus eum his verbis increpŭit:
5. 'Sperasne eos tibi fidēles esse futūros,
6. 'Quos pecunĭâ tibi conciliavĕris?
7. 'Scito, amōrem non auro ĕmi, sed virtutĭbus.'

EXPLANATIONS.

1. *Alexander*, nom. case to the verb *conātus esset.*
2. Do not confound *quondam* with *quorundam*—they are totally different words. *Quondam* is an adverb; *quorundam*, gen. plur. from *quidam.*
3. *Sibi conciliāre*, 'to win over to himself.'
5. *Sperasne?* *ne* is simply a sign of a question, and is not to be construed. *Futūros esse*, fut. infin. of the verb *sum*; infin. mood after the acc. case *eos.* What very important word is to come before the English of *eos*? and the infin. is then to be construed like —what? (See p. 239.)
6. *Conciliavĕris*, subjunctive mood because it is in a dependent sentence.
7. *Scito*, imper. mood, 'you must know' (S. & E. L. B. p. 29). *Amōrem*, acc. case before infin. mood *emi.* *Auro . . . virtutĭbus*, abl. of the price.

XVIII.

FABRICIUS.

Quùm rex Pyrrhus popŭlo Romāno bellum ultrò intulisset, perfŭga ab eo vēnit in castra Fabricĭi eique est pollicĭtus, si præmĭum proposuisset, se, ut clam venisset, sic clam in Pyrrhi castra reditūrum, et eum venēno necatūrum. Hunc Fabricĭus reducendum curāvit ad Pyrrhum, idque factum ejus a senātu laudātum est.

1. Quùm rex Pyrrhus popŭlo Romāno bellum ultrò intulisset,
2. Perfŭga ab eo vēnit in castra Fabricĭi
3. Eique est pollicĭtus, si præmĭum proposuisset,
4. Se, ut clam venisset,
5. Sic clam in Pyrrhi castra reditūrum,
6. Et eum venēno necatūrum.
7. Hunc Fabricĭus reducendum curāvit ad Pyrrhum,
8. Idque factum ejus a senātu laudātum est.

EXPLANATIONS.

1. *Popŭlo Romāno*, dat. case after *intulisset*, because compounded of in. *Intulisset*—construe as indicative, it is the subj. after *quùm*.

3. *Pollicĭtus est*, deponent verb. *Proposuisset*, pluperf. subj. from *propōno*.

4. *Ut clam . . . sic clam*, 'as he had come secretly, so he would return,' &c. *Se*, acc. case before the infin. mood *reditūrum*, *esse* being understood.

6. *Venēno*, abl. case of the instrument. After *necatūrum* understand *esse*.

7. *Hunc*, acc. case with the gerundive *reducendum*. (See p. 239.)

8. *Idque factum ejus*, 'and that deed of his.'

XIX.

LUCIUS MUMMIUS.

Lucĭus Mummĭus, qui, Corintho captâ, totam Italĭam tabŭlis statuisque exornāvit, ex tantis manubĭis nihil in suum usum convertit, ita ut, eo defuncto, non esset, unde ejus filĭa dotem accipĕret. Quare senātus ei ex publĭco dotem decrēvit.

1. Lucĭus Mummĭus, qui, Corintho captâ,
2. Totam Italĭam tabŭlis statuisque exornāvit,
3. Ex tantis manubĭis nihil in suum usum convertit,
4. Ita ut, eo defuncto, non esset,
5. Unde ejus filĭa dotem accipĕret.
6. Quare senātus ei ex publĭco dotem decrēvit.

EXPLANATIONS.

1. *Corintho captâ*, abl. absolute. By *captâ* you see that *Corintho* is of the feminine gender; this is because it is the name of a town (S. & E. L. B. p. 8). This is a general rule, but many names of towns are of the neuter gender.

3. The nom. case to *convertit* is Lucius Mummius (in line 1). *Qui* in the same sentence, is the nom. case to *exornāvit.*

4. *Eo defuncto*, abl. absolute, 'he being dead.' When the ablative absolute is thoroughly understood, and there is no fear of the pupil mistaking it, then it may be turned into *better English—eo defuncto*, 'when he was dead.' *Corintho capta*, 'when Corinth was taken.' *Non esset*, 'there was nothing.'

XX.

MARCUS CATO.

Marcus Cato, Catōnis Censorĭi filĭus, in acĭe, cadente equo prolapsus, quùm se recollegisset, animadvertissetque gladĭum excidisse vagīnâ, redĭit in

hostem: acceptisque alĭquot vulnerĭbus, recuperāto demum gladĭo ad suos reversus est.

1. Marcus Cato, Catōnis Censorĭi filĭus, in acĭe,
2. Cadente equo prolapsus,
3. Quùm se recollegisset,
4. Animadvertissetque gladĭum excidisse vagīnâ,
5. Redĭit in hostem:
6. Acceptisque alĭquot vulnerĭbus,
7. Recuperāto demum gladĭo ad suos reversus est.

EXPLANATIONS.

There are two ablative absolutes in this lesson—which are they?

There are two tenses in subjunctive because of *quùm*—which are they? and how are they to be construed?

There is an acc. case and infin. mood—which is it?

There are also two deponent verbs—tell me which they are.

1. *Marcus Cato* has no verb till you come to *redĭit* (line 3).
2. *Cadente equo prolapsus*, 'having fallen from his horse when it stumbled.'

THE ABOVE CONSTRUED LITERALLY.

Marcus Cato *Marcus Cato*, filĭus *the son* Catōnis Censorĭi *of Cato Censorius*, in acĭe *in battle* prolapsus *having* * *fallen* cadente equo *from his stumbling* (falling) *horse*, quum *when* se recollegisset *he had recovered himself*, animadvertissetque *and had noticed* gladĭum *that his sword* excidisse *had fallen out* vagīnâ *from the sheath*, redĭit *returned* in hostem *against the enemy*; acceptisque alĭquot vulnerĭbus *and some wounds having been received* (*i.e.* having received some wounds), gladĭo *his sword* demum *at length* recuperāto *having been recovered* (*i.e.* having recovered his sword), reversus est *he returned* ad suos *to his own men*.

* Of course, to make good sense, this should be 'having in battle fallen from his,' &c., putting the sign of the participle before *in acie*.

VOCABULARIES.

To be learned by heart before each lesson. (See p. 24.)

I.

ARISTIPPUS.

Aristippus, i, *a philosopher, a disciple of Socrates.*
Philosŏphus, i, *a philosopher.*
Rŏgo, āvi, ātum, 1. *to ask.*
Quidam, quædam, quoddam, *certain, a certain person.*
Ut, conj. *that.*
Filĭus, i, *a son.*
Sŭus, a, um, *his, hers, its, theirs.*
Erudĭo, īvi (ii), ītum 4. *to educate, instruct.*
Quùm, conj. *when.*
Verò, adv. *but.*
Ille, illa, illud, *he, she, it, that.*
Pro, prep. *for.*
Merces, mercēdis, *f. pay.*
Pĕto, tīvi (ĭi), tītum, 3. *to ask.*
Quingenti, æ, a, num. adj. *five hundred.*
Drachma, æ, *a drachma.*
Păter, pătris, *m. a father.*
Deterrĕo, ŭi, ĭtum, 2. *to frighten away, discourage.*
Pretĭum, i, *price.*
Qui, quæ, quod, *who, which.*
Avārus, a, um, *avaricious.*
Rŭdis, e, *untaught.*
Hŏmo, homĭnis, *c. a man* or *woman.*
Nimĭus, a, um, *too much.*
Vidĕor, vīsus sum, 2. dep. *to seem, appear.*
Dīco, dixi, dictum, 3. *to speak, to say.*
Tantus, tanta, tantum, *such, so great.*
Emo, ēmi, emptum and emtum, 3. *to buy.*
Possum, potŭi, posse, irreg. *to be able.*
Mancipĭum, i, *a slave.*
Tum, adv. *then.*
Inquit, def. *says he.*
Habĕo, habŭi, habĭtum, 2. *to have.*
Dŭo, dŭæ, dŭo, num. adj. *two.*

II.

LEONIDAS.

Spartāni, ōrum, *inhabitants of Sparta.*
Leonĭdas, æ, *m. a Spartan king.*
Thermopy̆læ, ārum, *the cele-*

brated defile where Leonidas fell. [*hundred.*
Trecenti, æ, a, num. adj. *three*
Edūco, eduxi, eductum, 3. *to lead out.*
Sparta, æ, *Sparta.*
Oppōno, opposŭi, oppositum, 3. *to oppose.*
Hostis, is, *c.* (generally used in plur. hostes, hostium), *an enemy.*
Ita, adv. *thus.*
Allŏquor, allocūtus sum, 3. dep. *to address.*
Pugno, āvi, ātum, 1. *to fight.*
Fortis, e, *brave.*
Lacedæmonĭi, ōrum, *Lacedemonians.*
Hodĭe, adv. *to-day.*
Infĕri, ōrum, *the gods below.*
Fortassè, adv. *perchance.*
Cœno, āvi, ātum, 1. *to sup.*
Colloquĭum, i, *conversation.*
Sol, solis, *m. the sun.*
Præ, prep. *by reason of.*
Jacŭlum, i, *a dart.*
Sagitta, æ, *an arrow.* [*tude.*
Multitūdo, dĭnis, *f. a multi-*
Vĭdĕo, vīdi, vīsum, 2. *to see.*
Umbra, æ, *the shade, a shadow.*
Glorĭor, ātus sum, āri, 1. dep. *to boast.*

III.

SIMONIDES.

Simonĭdes, is, *m. Simonides.*
Poeta, æ, *m. a poet.*
Præstans, antis, *excellent* (comp. præstantior, -antissimus). [*boast.*
Glorĭor, ātus sum, 1. dep. *to*
Poēma, poemătis, *n. a poem.*
Sui, *of himself, herself, itself, themselves.*
Octoginta, num. adj. indecl. *eighty.*
Annus, i, *a year.*
Nascor, natus sum, 3. dep. *to be born*; octoginta natus annos, *eighty years old.*
Certāmen, ĭnis, *n. a contest.*
Musĭcus, a, um, *musical.*
Descendo, di, sum, 3. *to go down*; descendĕre in certāmen, *to engage in a contest.*
Victorĭa, æ, *a victory.*
Inde, adv. *thence.*
Refĕro, retŭli, relātum, irreg. *to bring back.*
Ĭdem, eădem, Ĭdem, *the same.*
Aliquamdĭu, adv. *for some time.*
Vivo, vixi, victum, 3. *to live.*
Apud, prep. *with.*
Hipparchus, i, *Hipparchus.*
Pisistrătus, i, *Pisistrătus.*
Athēnæ, ārum, *Athens.*
Tyrannus, i, *a tyrant.*
Syracūsæ, ārum, *Syracuse.*
Confĕro, tŭli, collātum, irr.; conferre se, *to betake oneself, to go.*
Ad, prep. *to.*
Hiĕro, Hierōnis, *m. Hiero.*
Rex, regis, *m. a king.*
Cum, prep. *with.*
Familiarĭter, adv. *on friendly terms.*

IV.

PINDARUS.

Pindărus, i, *a poet of Thebes.*
Thebānus, a, um, *Theban.*
Apollo, lĭnis, *m. Apollo.*
Gratus, a, um (gratĭor, gratissimus), *pleasing.*
Quare, adv. *wherefore.*
Sæpe, adv. *often.*
Sacerdos, sacerdōtis, *c. a priest* or *priestess.*
Templum, i, *a temple.*
Delphĭcus, a, um, *Delphic.*
Cœna, æ, *a supper.*
Pars, partis, *f. part.*
Tribŭo, ŭi, ūtum, 3. *to give, assign.*
Donum, i, *a gift.*
Sacrifĭco, āvi, ātum, 1. *to sacrifice.*
Offĕro, obtŭli, oblātum, irr. *to offer.*
Alexander, Alexandri, *king of Macĕdon.*
Macedonĭa, æ, *Macedonia, Macĕdon.*
Thebæ, ārum, *Thebes.*
Diripĭo, pŭi, direptum, 3. *to destroy.*
Unus, a, um, *one, alone.*
Domus, ūs, *f. a house.*
Familĭa, æ, *a family.*
Parco, perperci, parsum and parcĭtum, 3. *to spare.*

V.

SOPHOCLES.

Sophŏcles, is, *m. Sophŏcles, a Greek tragic poet.*
Ad, prep. *up to.*
Summus, a, um, *extreme* (really *highest*), fr. superus.
Senectus, ūtis, *f. old age.*
Tragœdĭa, æ, *tragedy.*
Facĭo, fēci, factum, 3. *to make* (here *to compose*).
Propterĕā, adv. *therefore, on that account.*
Res familiāris, gen. rei familiāris, *family affairs, property.*
Neglĭgo, neglexi, neglectum, 3. *to neglect, disregard.*
Judicĭum, i, *judgment, trial.*
Voco, āvi, ātum, 1. *to call, summon.*
Judex, ĭcis, *c. a judge.*
Quasi, adv. *as if.*
Desipĭens, entis, *foolish, out of his senses.*
Remŏvĕo, mōvi, mōtum, 2. *to remove.*
Senex, senis, *m. old, an old man* or *woman.*
Is, ea, id, *he, she, it, that.*
Fabŭla, æ, *a fable, a story, a play.*
Proxĭme, fr. prope. adv. *lately, just now.*
Scribo, scripsi, scriptum, 3. *to write.*
Œdĭpus Coloneus, '*Œdĭpus at Colonus*' (the name of a tragedy of Sophŏcles).
Recĭto, āvi, ātum, 1. *to recite.*
Quæro, sīvi, sītum, 3. *to ask.*
Num, adv. *whether.*

Carmen, carmĭnis, *n. a song, a poem.*
Absolvo, absolvi, absolūtum, 3. *to acquit.*

VI.

XERXES.

Xerxes, is, *m. king of Persia.*
Ante, prep. *before.*
Navālis, e, *naval.*
Prœlĭum, i, *a battle.*
Vinco, vīci, victum, 3. *to conquer.*
Themistŏcles, is, *m. an Athenian general.*
Mitto, mīsi, missum, 3. *to send.*
Quattŭor (num. undeclined), *four.*
Mille, num. adj. (plur. millĭa), *a thousand.*
Armātus, a, um, *armed.*
Delphi, ōrum, *Delphi, a town famous for the oracle of Apollo.*
Diripĭo, ripŭi, reptum, 3. *to plunder, take away by force.*
Gero, gessi, gestum, 3. *to wage, carry on.*
Non solùm . . . sed etiam, *not only . . . but also.*
Græci, cōrum, *the Greeks.*
Deus, i, *a god* (plur. nom. dii, dî, dat. and abl. diis, dîs).
Immortālis, e, *immortal.*
Manus, ūs, *f. a hand, a band* (of soldiers). Use the latter.
Delĕo, delēvi, delētum, 2. *to destroy.*
Imber, ris, *m. a shower, storm.*
Fulmen, fulmĭnis, *n. lightning, a thunderbolt.*
Intellĭgo, lexi, lectum, 3. *to understand.*
Quàm, adv. *how*; quam nullæ, *how insignificant, how weak.*
Vis, vim, vi, *f.* (generally used in plur. vīres, virĭum), *strength.*
Adversum, prep. *against.*

VII.

EPAMINONDAS.

Epaminondas, æ, *a Theban general.*
Imperātor, ōris, *a general.*
Pugna, æ, *a battle.*
Mantinēa, æ, *Mantinēa, a city of Arcadia.*
Gravĭter, adv. *severely.*
Vulnĕro, āvi, ātum, 1. *to wound.*
Anĭma, æ, *breath.*
Recipĭo, cēpi, ceptum, 3. *to recover*; anĭmam recipĕre, *to recover breath, to come to oneself.*
Interrŏgo, āvi, ātum, 1. *to ask.*
Circumsto, stĕti, 1. *to stand round.*
Amīcus, i, *a friend.*
Clipĕus, i, *a shield.*

Salvus, a, um, *safe.*
Deinde, adv. *afterwards, then.*
Fundo, fūdi, fūsum, 3. *to pour*; funděre hostes, *to overthrow* or *rout the enemy.*
Uterque, utrăque, utrumque, *both, each.*
Affirmo, āvi, ātum, 1. *to affirm, to answer in the affirmative, to say 'yes.'*
Demum, adv. *at last.*
Hasta, æ, *a spear.*
Corpus, ŏris, *n. a body.*
Extrăho, traxi, tractum, 3. *to draw out.*
Jubĕo, jussi, jussum, 2. *to order.*
Quo facto, *which being done, hereupon.*
Statim, adv. *immediately.*
Exspīro, āvi, ātum, 1. *to breathe out* (his life), i.e. *to die.*

VIII.

PHILIP, KING OF MACEDON.

Philippus, i, *Philip, king of Macĕdon.*
Macĕdo, dŏnis, *a Macedonian.*
Monĕo, monŭi, monĭtum, 2. *to advise.*
Pythĭas, æ, *m. Pythias.*
Căvĕo, cāvi, cautum, 2. *to beware of.*
Sed, conj. *but.*
Alienātus, a, um, *unfriendly, hostile.*
Quod, conj. *because.*
Tres, tria, num. adj. *three.*
Filĭa, filĭæ, *a daughter.*
Ægre, adv. *with difficulty.*
Alo, alui, alĭtum and altum, 3. *to nourish, support.*
Nec, conj. *nor* (often put for et non).
Adjŭvo, jūvi, jūtum, 1. *to help.*
Fertur, *is reported.*
Quid, neut. of quis, *what?*
Æger, ægra, ægrum, *sick.*
Abscindo, scĭdi, scissum, 3. *to cut off.*
Potĭŭs, adv. *rather.*
An, conj. *or.*
Curo, āvi, ātum, 1. *to heal, cure.*
Accipĭo, cēpi, ceptum, 3. *to receive, learn, understand.*
Difficultas, ātis, *f. difficulty, hardship.*
Res domestĭca, gen. rei domestĭcæ, *domestic affairs.*
Pecunĭa, æ, *money.*
Instrŭo, struxi, structum, 3. *to furnish.*
Nullus, a, um, *no, none.*
Fidēlis, e, *faithful.*

IX.

PYRRHUS.

Pyrrhus, i, *king of Epirus.*
Epīrus, i, *f. Epirus, a province of Greece.*
Audĭo, īvi, ītum, 4. *to hear.*
Tarentīnus, a, um, *Tarentine.*

Juvĕnis, e, *young*, as subs. *c. a young man* or *woman.*
Convivĭum, i, *a feast.*
Parum, adv. *too little, not enough.*
Honorifĭcè, adv. *honourably*; parum honorifĭcè, *not honourably enough, disparagingly.*
Loquor, locūtus sum, 3. dep. *to speak.*
Igitur, adv. *therefore.*
Arcesso, accessīvi, accessītum, 3. *to send for.*
Percunctor, cunctātus sum, 1. *dep. to ask, to enquire particularly.*
Auris, is, *f. an ear.*
Pervĕnĭo, vēni, ventum, 4. *to reach.*
Nisi, conj. *unless.*
Vinum, i, *wine.*
Deficĭo, fēci, fectum, 3. *to fail.*
Multò, adv. *much, far.*
Plus, pluris (comp. from multus), *more.*
Gravis, e, *severe, harsh.*
In, prep. *against.*
Crimen, crimĭnis, *n. a crime.*
Excusatĭo, ōnis, *f. excuse, reason.*
Ira, æ, *anger.*
Risus, ūs, *laughter.*
Converto, verti, versum, 3. *to turn.*

X.

ALEXANDER (1).

Olim, adv. *once, once upon a time, hereafter, formerly.*
Comprehendo, di, sum, 3. *to seize, catch.*
Pirāta, æ, *m. a pirate.*
Jus, juris, *n. right, law.*
Mare, is, *n. the sea.*
Infesto, āvi, ātum, 1. *to infest, trouble.*
Orbis, is, *m. a circle, ring*; orbis terrārum, *the earth, the globe.*
Quĭa, conj. *because.*
Parvus, a, um, *small.*
Navigĭum, i, *a ship.*
Facĭo, fēci, factum, 3. *to do.*
Latro, ōnis, *m. a robber.*
Voco, āvi, ātum, 1. *to call.*
Classis, is, *f. a fleet.*
Exercĭtus, ūs, *an army.*
Imperātor, ōris, *m. a commander.*
Inviolātus, a, um, *unhurt.*
Dimitto, dimīsi, dimissum, 3. *to send away.*
Juste, adv. *justly.*

XI.

ALEXANDER (2).

Imāgo, gĭnis, *f. an image, a likeness.*
Apelles, is, *m. Apelles, a great painter.*
Pictor, ōris, *m. a painter.*
Maxĭmus, a, um, *greatest* (from magnus).
Ætas, ætātis, *f. age, time.*

Pingo, pinxi, pictum, 3. *to paint.*
Contemplor, ātus sum, 1. dep. *to look at, contemplate.*
Minus, comp. adv. *less.*
Laudo, āvi, ātum, 1. *to praise.*
Quàm, adv. *than*; minus quam, *less than.*
Merĕor, merĭtus sum, 2. dep. *to deserve.*
Autem, conj. *but.*
Equus, i, *a horse.*
Adductus, a, um, *led to* (from addūco).
Pictus, a, um, *painted.*
Adhinnĭo, īvi (ĭi), ītum, 4. *to neigh at.*
Verus, a, um, *real.*
Perītus, a, um, *skilled, skilful.*

XII.

DIONYSIUS.

Lacedæmon, ŏnis, *f. Sparta.*
Dionysĭus, i, *Dionysius, tyrant of Syracuse.*
Jus, juris, *n. broth, soup.*
Niger, nigra, nigrum, *black.*
Cœna, æ, *a supper, dinner.*
Caput, ĭtis, *n. chief thing.*
Minĭme, superl. adv. *very little, by no means.*
Delecto, āvi, ātum, 1. *to please, delight.*
Coquo, coxi, coctum, 3. *to cook.*
Mirus, a, um, *wonderful*; minĭme mirum, *no wonder.*
Condimentum, i, *sauce, seasoning.*
Desum, defŭi, deesse, irr. *to be wanting.*
Tandem, adv., (when a question is asked) *pray.*
Labor, ōris, *m. labour.*
Venātus, ūs, *hunting.*
Sudor, sudōris, *m. sweat.*
Cursus, ūs, *m. running, journey.*
Eurōtas, æ, *the Eurotas* (a river).
Fames, is, *f. hunger.*
Sitis, is, *f. thirst.*
Enim, conj. *for.*
Lacedæmonĭus, i, *a Lacedæmonian.*
Epŭlæ, ārum, plur. *a feast.*
Condĭo, īvi (ĭi), ītum, 4. *to season.*

XIII.

MAUSOLUS.

Mausōlus, i, *king of Caria.*
Carĭa, æ, *Caria in Asia Minor.*
Artemisĭa, æ, *Artemisia.*
Conjux, jŭgis, *c. a husband* or *wife.*
Defunctus, a, um, *dead* (part. from defungor).
Os, ossis, *n. a bone.*
Cinis, cinĕris, *m. ashes.*
Marītus, i, *a husband.*
Contusus, a, um, *bruised, pounded* (from contundo).
Odor, odōris, *m. an odour*; odōres, *spices.*

X.

ALEXANDER (1).

Alexander olim comprehensum pirātam interrogāvit, quo jure marĭa infestāret? Ille, 'Eōdem,' inquit, 'quo tu orbem terrārum. Sed quia id ego parvo navigĭo facĭo, latro vocor; tu, quia magnâ classe et exercĭtu, imperātor.' Alexander homĭnem inviolātum dimīsit. Num justè fecit?

1. Alexander olim comprehensum pirātam interrogāvit,
2. Quo jure marĭa infestāret?
3. Ille inquit: 'Eōdem quo tu orbem terrārum.
4. 'Sed quia id ego parvo navigĭo facĭo, latro vocor;
5. 'Tu, quia magnâ classe et exercĭtu, imperātor.'
6. Alexander homĭnem inviolātum dimīsit.
7. Num justè fecit?

EXPLANATIONS.

1. *Pirātam*, one of the substantives of the first declension, which is masculine because it is the name of a male (S. & E. L. B. p. 9). *Comprehensum*, 'having been caught,' *i.e.* 'whom he had caught.'
2. *Quo jure*, 'by what right.'
3. *Eōdem* by the same (*jure*) right *quo* by which. *Tu*—after *tu* understand *infestas*.
4. *Parvo navigĭo*, 'in a small ship.' *Latro*, nom. case after *vocor*.
5. *Quia*—after *quia* understand *id facis*, 'you do it,' 'you, because, &c. &c. . . . are called,' &c.
6. *Homĭnem inviolātum* agree together, but are not to be taken together.
7. *Num justè fecit?* Make this a question by putting the sign of the tense before the nom. case; make 'did' the sign of the perfect here. *Nŭm* is a sign of a question, and is not to be construed.

XI.

ALEXANDER (2).

Alexander imaginem suam, quam Apelles—pictor maxĭmus ejus ætātis—pinxĕrat, contemplātus est, sed minùs laudāvit quàm illa merebātur. Quùm autem equus adductus picto equo adhinnīret, quasi verus esset, Apelles, 'O rex,' inquit, 'equus tuus pingendi peritĭor quàm tu esse vidētur.'

1. Alexander imagĭnem suam, quam Apelles—
2. Pictor maxĭmus ejus ætātis—pinxĕrat,
3. Contemplātus est, sed minùs laudāvit
4. Quàm illa merebātur.
5. Quùm autem equus adductus picto equo adhinnīret,
6. Quasi verus esset,
7. Apelles inquit, 'O rex,
8. 'Equus tuus pingendi peritĭor quàm tu esse vidētur.'

EXPLANATIONS.

1. *Imaginem suam*, acc. case after *contemplātus est*. *Quam*, acc. case after *pinxĕrat*.
2. This line—Pictor *maximus ejus ætātis*—is marked off, being independent of the rest of the sentence. *Pinxĕrat*, 3rd per. sing. to agree with its nom. case *Apelles*. The order is this—*Alexander contemplātus est imagĭnem suam, quam Apelles, &c. &c. pinxĕrat.*
3. *Contemplātus est*, perf. (deponent verb).
4. *Minùs quàm*, 'less than.' Where 'minus,' 'plus,' 'magis' come in one sentence, and *quàm* in the next, marked off by a comma, they are to be taken together. *Illa* refers to *imāgo*, understood.
5. *Picto equo*, dat. gov. by *ad* in *adhinnīret*.
8. *Pingendi*, gen. gerund., gen. after the adjective *Perītus*. *Quàm tu*—after the comparative degree there may follow either an ablative case *without quàm* or a nominative or accusative *with* it. *Vidētur*—remember that this is a dep. verb.

Mixtus, a, um, *mixed* (from misceo).
Poto, āvi, ātum and potum, 1. *to drink.*
Exstrŭo, uxi, uctum, 3. *to build, erect.*
Conservo, āvi, ātum, 1. *to preserve.*
Memorĭa, æ, *memory.*
Sepulcrum, i, *a sepulchre.*
Nobĭlis, e, *noble.*
Nomen, mĭnis, *n. a name.*
Appello, āvi, ātum, 1. *to call.*
Inter, prep. *among.*
Septem, num. adj. indeclin. *seven.*
Quoque, conj. *also, too.*
Miracŭlum, i, *a miracle, wonder.*
Numĕro, āvi, ātum, 1. *to reckon, count.*
Manes, ĭum, *m.* plur. *the souls of the dead, shades.*
Dĭco, āvi, ātum, 1. *to dedicate, consecrate.*
Institŭo, ŭi, ūtum, 3. *to appoint.*
Præmĭum, i, *a reward.*
Amplus, a, um, *large, abundant.*
Propōno, posŭi, posĭtum, 3. *to propose.*
Optĭme, adv. *best, in the best way.*

XIV.

ALEXANDER (3).

Puer, puĕri, *a boy.*
Præceptor, ōris, *m. a tutor, teacher.*
Innumerabĭlis, e, *innumerable.*
Mundus, i, *a world.*
Heu, interj. *alas!*
Miser, misĕra, misĕrum, *wretched.*
Ne quidem, *not even.*
Adhŭc, adv. *as yet.*
Potĭor, potītus sum, potīri, 3. and 4. dep. *to gain possession of.*

XV.

SULPICIUS GALLUS.

Ultĭmus, a, um, *last.*
Accĭdit, imper. 3. *it happened.*
Serēnus, a, um, *calm, serene.*
Nox, noctis, *f. night.*
Subĭto, adv. *suddenly.*
Luna, æ, *the moon.*
Deficĭo, fēci, fectum, 3. *to fail*; luna defĭcit, *the moon is eclipsed.*
Ingens, entis, *great, immense.*
Terror, ōris, *m. fear, terror.*
Excĭto, āvi, ātum, 1. *to raise up, excite.*
Existĭmo, āvi, ātum, 1. *to think.*
Omen, omĭnis, *n. an omen, a sign.*
Futūrus, a, um, *future.*
Clades, is, *f. loss, slaughter.*
Portendo, di, tum, 3. *to portend, foretell.*
Sulpicĭus Gallus, *Sulpicius Gallus.*

Concĭo, ōnis, *f. an assembly.*
Causa, æ, *cause.*
Tam, adv. *so, as.*
Diserte, adv. *clearly.*
Expōno, posŭi, posĭtum, 3. *to explain.*
Postĕrus, a, um, *next.*
Dies, diēi, *a day*; masc. or fem. in the sing., but masc. in the plur. (See S. & E. L. B. p. 10.)
Intrepĭdus, a, um, *intrepid, fearless.*
Committo, mīsi, missum, 3. *to bring together*; committĕre pugnam, *to join battle*

XVI.

EURIPIDES.

Euripĭdes, is, *m. Euripides* (a celebrated tragic poet).
Athenienses, ĭum, *m. the Athenians.*
Postŭlo, āvi, ātum, 1. *to demand, require.*
Sententĭa, æ, *an opinion, a sentence.*
Tollo, sustŭli, sublātum, irr. 3. *to take away.*
Scena, æ, *a stage.*
Progredĭor, gressus sum, 3. dep. *to advance.*
Compōno, posŭi, posĭtum, 3. *to compose.*
Solĕo, solĭtus sum, 2. *to be accustomed, to be wont.*
Popŭlus, i, *people.*
Docĕo, docŭi, doctum, 2. *to teach.*
Disco, didici, 3. *to learn.*

XVII.

ALEXANDER (4).

Benevolentĭa, æ, *good-will.*
Largitĭo, ōnis, *f. gift of money, bribe.*
Concilĭo, āvi, ātum, 1. *to gain.*
Conor, conātus sum, 1. dep. *to endeavour.*
Verbum, i, *a word.*
Incrĕpo, ŭi, ĭtum, 1. *to upbraid.*
Spero, āvi, ātum, 1. *to hope.*
Scio, scīvi (ĭi), scītum, 4. *to know.*
Amor, amōris, *m. love.*
Aurum, i, *gold.*
Virtus, tūtis, *f. virtue.*

XVIII.

FABRICIUS.

Ultro, adv. *of his own accord.*
Infĕro, intŭli, illātum, irr. *to bring against* (here '*to make war upon*').
Perfŭga, æ, *m. a deserter.*
Castra, ōrum, plur. *a camp.*
Pollicĕor, pollicĭtus sum, 2. dep. *to promise, proffer.*

Clam, adv. *secretly*.
Redĕo, ĭi, redĭtum, irr. *to return*.
Venēnum, i, *poison*.
Neco, āvi, ātum, 1. *to kill*.
Redūco, duxi, ductum, 3. *to lead back*.
Cūro, āvi, ātum, 1. *to take care*.
Factum, i, *a deed*.
Senātus, ūs, *the senate*.

XIX.

LUCIUS MUMMIUS.

Lucĭus Mummĭus, *Lucius Mummius*.
Corinthus, i, *f. Corinth*.
Capĭo, cēpi, captum, 3. *to take*.
Totus, a, um, *whole*.
Tabŭla, æ, *a picture, a painting*.
Statŭa, æ, *an image, a statue*.
Exorno, āvi, ātum, 1. *to adorn, embellish*.
Manubĭæ, ārum, plur. *spoils*.
Nihil, *n.* undeclined, *nothing*.
Usus, usūs, *use, custom*.
Converto, converti, conversum, 3. *to turn, apply*.
Defungor, functus sum, 3. dep. *to die*.
Undè, adv. *whence*.
Dos, dōtis, *f. a dowry, a gift*.
Accipĭo, cēpi, ceptum, 3. *to accept*.
Publĭcum, i, *public property, revenue*.
Decerno, crēvi, crētum, 3. *to decree*.

XX.

MARCUS CATO.

Marcus Cato, *Marcus Cato*.
Cato, ōnis, *m. Cato*.
Censorĭus, i, *Censorius, a name of Cato*.
Acĭes, ēi, *line of battle, battle*.
Cadens, entis, *stumbling, falling* (from cado, *to fall*).
Prolābor, lapsus sum, 3. dep. *to fall down*.
Recollĭgo, lēgi, lectum, 3. (with se), *to recover*.
Animadverto, verti, versum, 3. *to notice*.
Gladĭus, i, *a sword*.
Excĭdo, cĭdi, 3. *to fall from*.
Vagīna, æ, *a sheath, scabbard*.
Accipĭo, cēpi, ceptum, 3. *to accept*.
Alĭquot, num. adj. undeclined, *several*.
Vulnus, eris, *n a wound*.
Recupĕro, āvi, ātum, 1. *to recover*.
Demum, adv. *at length*.
Revertor, reversus sum, 3. dep. *to return*.

VOCABULARIES.

(ARRANGED ALPHABETICALLY.)

Abscindo, scīdi, scissum, 3. *to cut off.*

Absolvo, absolvi, absolūtum, 3. *to acquit.*

Accĭdit, impers. *it happened.*

Accipĭo, cēpi, ceptum, 3. *to accept, receive, learn, understand.*

Acĭes, ēi, *line of battle, battle.*

Ad, prep. *to, up to, at, near.*

Adductus, a, um, *led to,* part. from addūco.

Adhinnĭo, īvi (ĭi), ĭtum, 4. *to neigh at.*

Adhuc, adv. *as yet.*

Adjŭvo, jūvi, jūtum, 1. *to help.*

Adversum, prep. *against.*

Æger, ægra, ægrum, *sick.*

Ægrè, adv. *with difficulty.*

Ætas, ætātis, *f. age, time.*

Affirmo, āvi, ātum, 1. *to affirm, to answer in the affirmative, to say 'yes.'*

Alexander, Alexandri, *Alexander, king of Macedon.*

Alienātus, a, um, *unfriendly, hostile,* part. from aliēno, *to estrange.*

Aliquamdiu, adv. *for some time.*

Aliquot, indecl. num. *several.*

Allŏquor, allocūtus sum, 3. dep. *to address.*

Alo, alui, alĭtum, and altum, 3. *to nourish, support.*

Amīcus, ci, *a friend.*

Amor, amōris, *m. love.*

Amplus, a, um, *large, abundant.*

An, conj. *or.*

Anĭma, æ, *a breath.*

Animadverto, verti, versum, 3. *to notice.*

Annus, i, *a year.*

Ante, prep. *before.*

Apelles, is, *m. Apelles, a great painter.*

Apollo, ĭinis, *m. Apollo.*

Appello, āvi, ātum, 1. *to call.*

Apud, prep. *with.*

Arcesso, arcessīvi, arcessītum, 3. *to send for, summon.*

Aristippus, i, *a philosopher, a disciple of Socrates.*

Armātus, a, um, *armed,* part. from armo, *to arm.*

Artemisĭa, æ, *Artemisia.*

Athēnæ, ārum, *f.* plur. *Athens.*

Athenienses, um, *m. Athenians.*

Audĭo, īvi, ītum, 3. *to hear.*

Auris, is, *f. an ear.*

Aurum, i, *gold.*

Autem, conj. *but.*
Avārus, a, um, *avaricious.*

Benevolentĭa, æ, *good-will.*

Cadens, entis, *stumbling, falling*, part. from cado, *to fall.*
Capĭo, cēpi, captum, 3. *to take.*
Caput, ĭtis, *n. head, top, chief thing.*
Carĭa, æ, *Caria in Asia Minor.*
Carmen, ĭnis, *n. a song.*
Castra, castrōrum, plur. *a camp.*
Cato, ōnis, *m. Cato.*
Causa, æ, *cause.*
Căvĕo, cāvi, cautum, 2. *to beware of.*
Censorĭus, i, *Censorius, name of Cato.*
Certāmen, ĭnis, *n. a contest.*
Cinis, cinĕris, *m. ashes.*
Circumsto, stĕti, 1. *to stand round.*
Clades, is, *f. loss, slaughter.*
Clàm, adv. *secretly.*
Classis, is, *f. a fleet.*
Clipĕus, i, *a shield.*
Cœna, æ, *a supper, a dinner.*
Cœno, āvi, ātum, 1. *to sup.*
Colloquĭum, i, *conversation.*
Committo, mīsi, missum, 3. *to bring together*; committĕre pugnam, *to join battle.*
Compōno, posŭi, posĭtum, 3. *to compose.*
Comprehendo, di, sum, 3. *to seize, catch.*
Concilĭo, āvi, ātum, 1. *to gain.*
Condimentum, i, *sauce, seasoning.* [*season.*
Condĭo, īvi (ĭi), ītum, 4. *to*
Confĕro, tŭli, collātum, irr.; confĕrre se, *to betake oneself, to go.* [*wife.*
Conjux, jŭgis, *c. a husband* or
Conor, conātus sum, 1. dep. *to endeavour.* [*preserve.*
Conservo, āvi, ātum, 1. *to*
Contemplor, ātus sum, 1. dep. *to look at, contemplate.*
Concĭo, ōnis, *f. an assembly.*
Contusus, a, um, *bruised, pounded*, participle from contundo.
Converto, verti, versum, 3. *to turn, apply.*
Convivĭum, i, *a feast.* [*cook.*
Coquo, coxi, coctum, 3. *to*
Corinthus, i, *f. Corinth.*
Corpus, ŏris, *n. a body.*
Crimen, ĭnis, *n. a crime.*
Cum, prep. *with.*
Curo, āvi, ātum, 1. *to heal, to cure, to take care of*; (with Gerundive) *cause.*
Cursus, ūs, *running, journey.*

Decerno, crēvi, crētum, 3. *to decree.*
Deficĭo, fēci, fectum, 3. *to fail*; luna defĭcit, *the moon is eclipsed.*
Defunctus, a, um, *dead*—part. from
Defungor, functus sum, 3. dep. *to die.*
Deinde, adv. *afterwards, then.*
Delecto, āvi, ātum, 1. *to delight, to please.*
Delĕo, delēvi, delētum, 2. *to destroy.*

Delphi, ōrum, *Delphi, a town famous for the oracle of Apollo.*
Delphĭcus, a, um, *Delphic.*
Demum, adv. *at last, at length.*
Descendo, di, sum, 3. *to go down*; descendĕre in certāmen, *to engage in a contest.*
Desipĭens, entis, *foolish, out of his senses.*
Desum, defŭi, deesse, irr. *to be wanting.*
Deterrĕo, ŭi, ĭtum, 2. *to frighten away, discourage.*
Deus, i, *a god* (plur. nom. dii, dî; dat. and abl. diis and dîs).
Dico, āvi, ātum, 1. *to dedicate, consecrate.*
Dico, dixi, dictum, 3. *to say.*
Dies, ēi, *a day*; masc. or fem. in the sing., but masc. in the plur. (See S. & E. L. B. p. 10.)
Difficultas, ātis, *f. difficulty, hardship.*
Dimitto, mīsi, missum, 3. *to send away.*
Dionysĭus, ii, *Dionysius, Tyrant of Syracuse.*
Diripĭo, pŭi, reptum, 3. *to destroy, plunder, take away by force.*
Disco, didĭci, 3. *to learn.*
Diserte, adv. *clearly.*
Docĕo, docŭi, doctum, 2. *to teach.*
Domus, ūs, *f. a house.*
Donum, i, *a gift.*
Dos, dotis, *f. a dowry, a gift.*
Drachma, æ, *a drachma.*
Duo, duæ, duo, num. adj. *two.*

Edūco, eduxi, eductum, 3. *to lead out.*
Ĕmo, ēmi, emptum and emtum, 3. *to buy.*
Enim, conj. *for.*
Epaminondas, æ, *Epaminondas, a Theban general.*
Epīrus, i, *f. Epirus, a province of Greece.*
Epŭlæ, ārum, plur. *a feast.*
Equus, i, *a horse.*
Erudĭo, īvi and ii, ītum, 4. *to educate, to instruct.*
Euripĭdes, is, *m. Euripides, a celebrated tragic poet.*
Excĭdo, cĭdi, 3. *to fall from.*
Excĭto, āvi, ātum, 1. *to rouse up, excite.*
Excusatĭo, ōnis, *f. excuse, reason.*
Exercĭtus, ūs, *an army.*
Existĭmo, āvi, ātum, 1. *to think.*
Exorno, āvi, ātum, 1. *to adorn.*
Expōno, posŭi, posĭtum, 3. *to explain.*
Exspīro, āvi, ātum, 1. *to breathe out* (*his life*), i.e. *to die.*
Exstrŭo, xi, ctum, 3. *to build, erect.*
Extrăho, xi, ctum, 3. *to draw out.*
Eurōtas, æ, *The Eurotas* (a river).

Fabŭla, æ, *a fable, a story, a play.*
Facĭo, fēci, factum, 3. *to make, to do* (here, *to compose*).

Factum, i, *a deed.*
Fames, is, *f. hunger.*
Familĭa, æ, *a family.*
Familiarĭtèr, adv. *on friendly terms.*
Fertur, *is reported*, from feror.
Fidēlis, e, *faithful.*
Filĭa, æ, *a daughter.*
Filĭus, i, *a son.*
Fortassè, adv. *perhaps.*
Fortis, e, *brave.*
Fulmen, fulmĭnis, *n. lightning, thunderbolt.*
Fundo, fūdi, fūsum, 3. *to pour*; fundĕre hostes, *to overthrow* or *rout the enemy.*
Futūrus, a, um, *future.*

Gero, gessi, gestum, 3. *to wage, carry on.*
Gladĭus, i, *a sword.*
Glorĭor, ātus sum, 1. dep. *to boast.*
Græci, cōrum, *the Greeks.*
Gratus, a, um (gratĭor, gratissimus), *pleasing.*
Gravis, e, *severe, harsh.*
Gravĭter, adv. *severely, harshly.*

Habĕo, habŭi, habĭtum, 2. *to have.*
Hasta, æ, *a spear.*
Heu, interj. *alas!*
Hiĕro, Hiĕrōnis, *m. Hiero.*
Hipparchus, i, *Hipparchus.*
Hodĭe, adv. *to-day.*
Homo, homĭnis, *c. a man* or *woman.*
Honorifĭcè, adv. *honourably*; parùm honorifĭcè, *not honourably enough, disparagingly.*
Hostis, is, *c. an enemy* (generally used in plur. hostes, hostĭum).

Ĭdem, eădem, ĭdem, *the same.*
Igĭtur, adv. *therefore.*
Ille, illa, illud, *he, she, it, that.*
Imāgo, gĭnis, *f. an image, a likeness.*
Imber, ris, *m. a shower, storm.*
Immortālis, e, *immortal.*
Imperātor, ōris, *m. a general, a commander.*
In, prep. *against.*
Incrĕpo, ŭi, ĭtum, 1. *to upbraid.*
Inde, adv. *thence.*
Infĕri, ōrum, *the gods below.*
Infĕro, intŭli, illātum, irr. *to bring in, into, against* (with bellum, *to make war upon*)
Infesto, āvi, ātum, 1. *to infest, trouble.*
Ingens, entis, *great, immense.*
Innumerabĭlis, e, *innumerable.*
Inquit, def. verb, *says he.*
Institŭo, ŭi, ūtum, 3. *to appoint.*
Instrŭo, struxi, structum, 3. *to furnish.*
Intellĭgo, lexi, lectum, 3. *to understand.*
Inter, prep. *among.*
Interrŏgo, āvi, ātum, 1. *to ask.*
Intrepĭdus, a, um, *intrepid, fearless.*
Inviolātus, a, um, *unhurt.*
Ira, æ, *anger.*
Is, ea, id, *he, she, it, that.*
Ita, adv. *thus.*

Jacŭlum, i, *a dart.*
Jubĕo, jussi, jussum, 2. *to order.*
Judex, ĭcis, *c. a judge.*
Judicĭum, i, *judgment, trial.*
Jus, juris, *n. right, law.*
Jus, juris, *n. broth, soup.*
Juste, adv. *justly.*
Juvĕnis, e, *young*; as subs. *a young man* or *young woman.*

Labor, ōris, *m. labour.*
Lacedæmon, ŏnis, *f. Sparta.*
Lacedæmonĭus, i, *a Lacedæmonian.*
Largitĭo, ōnis, *f. gift of money, bribe.*
Latro, ōnis, *m. a robber.*
Laudo, āvi, ātum, 1. *to praise.*
Leonĭdas, æ, *Leonidas, a king of Sparta.*
Loquor, locūtus sum, 3. dep. *to speak.*
Lucĭus Mummĭus, *Lucius Mummius.*
Luna, æ, *the moon.*

Macĕdo, dŏnis, *m. a Macedonian.*
Macedonĭa, æ, *Macedonia, Macĕdon.*
Mancipĭum, i, *a slave.*
Manes, ĭum, *m.* plur. *the souls of the dead, shades.*
Mantinēa, æ, *Mantinēa, a city of Arcadia.*
Manubĭæ, ārum, plur. *spoils.*
Manus, ūs, *f. a hand, a band (of soldiers).*
Marcus Cato. *Marcus Cato.*
Mare, is, *n. the sea.*
Marītus, i, *a husband.*
Mausōlus, i, *Mausōlus, king of Caria.*
Maxĭmus, a, um, *greatest* (from magnus).
Memorĭa, æ, *memory.*
Merces, ēdis, *f. pay.*
Merĕor, merĭtus sum, 2. dep. *to deserve.*
Mille, num. adj., plur. millĭa, *a thousand.*
Minĭme, super. adv. *very little, by no means.*
Minùs, comp. adv. *less.*
Miracŭlum, i, *a miracle, wonder.*
Mirus, a, um, *wonderful*; minĭmè mirum, *no wonder.*
Miser, misĕra, misĕrum, *wretched.*
Mitto, mīsi, missum, 3. *to send.*
Mixtus, a, um, *mixed,* part. from miscĕo.
Monĕo, monŭi, monĭtum, 2. *to advise.*
Multitūdo, dĭnis, *f. a multitude.*
Multò, adv. *much, far.*
Mundus, i, *a world.*
Musĭcus, a, um, *musical.*

Nascor, nātus sum, 3. dep. *to be born*; octoginta natus annos, *eighty years old.*
Navālis, e, *naval.*
Navigĭum, i, *a ship.*
Nec, conj. *nor* (often used for et non).
Neco, āvi, ātum 1. *to kill.*

ALEXA

Alexander olim com gāvit, quo jure marĭa inquit, 'quo tu orbem parvo navigĭo facĭo, la classe et exercĭtu, imp inviolātum dimīsit. Nı

1. Alexander olim compre
2. Quo jure marĭa infestār
3. Ille inquit: 'Eōdem qu
4. 'Sed quia id ego parvo
5. 'Tu, quia magnâ classe
6. Alexander homĭnem inv
7. Num justè fecit?

EXPL

1. *Pirātam,* one of the substan masculine because it is the *Comprehensum,* 'having bee
2. *Quo jure,* 'by what right.'
3. *Eōdem* by the same (*jure*) rig stand *infestas.*
4. *Parvo navigĭo,* 'in a small sh
5. *Quia*—after *quia* understand &c. . . . are called,' &c.
6. *Homĭnem inviolātum* agree to
7. *Num justè fecit?* Make this tense before the nom. case; *Nùm* is a sign of a questio

[illegible], i, *a dart.*
[illegible] jussi, jussum, **2.** *to* [illegible]
[illegible]icis, *c. a judge.*
[illegible]m, i, *judgment*, ***trial.***
[illegible]ris, *n. right, law.*
[illegible]ris, *n. breath, step.*
[illegible] adv. [illegible]
[illegible]s, e. [illegible] as **subs.** *a* [illegible] *man or young wo-* [illegible]
[illegible] ōris, *m.* [illegible]
[illegible]æmon, ŏnis, *f.* *Sparta.*
[illegible]emonius, [illegible] *Lacedæmonian.*
[illegible]io, ōnis, *f.* [illegible] *money,* [illegible]
[illegible] ōnis, *m. a* [illegible]
[illegible], āvi, ātum, 1. *to praise.*
[illegible]das, æ, *Leonidas, a king* [illegible] *Sparta.*
[illegible]r, locūtus sum, 3. **dep.** [illegible] *speak.*
[illegible] Mummius, *Lucius Mummius.*
[illegible] æ, *the moon.*

[illegible]do, dŏnis, *m. a Macedonian.*
[illegible]donia, æ, *Macedonia,* [illegible] *cĕdon.*
[illegible]pium, i, *a slave.*
[illegible], ium, *m. plur. the souls* [illegible] *the dead, shades.*
[illegible]nēa, æ, *Mantinea, a city* [illegible] *Arcadia.*
[illegible]iæ, ārum, plur. *spoils.*
[illegible], ūs, *f. a hand, a band* [illegible] *soldiers.*
[illegible]s Cato, *Marcus Cato.*

Mare, is, *n. the sea.*
Marītus, i, *a husband.*
Mausōlus, i, *Mausōlus, king of Caria.*
Maxĭmus, a, um, *greatest* (from magnus).
Memorĭa, æ, *memory.*
Merces, ēdis, *f. pay.*
Merĕor, merĭtus sum, 2. dep. *to deserve.*
Mille, num. adj., plur. millĭa, *a thousand.*
Minime, super. adv. *very little, by no means.*
Minus, comp. adv. *less.*
Miracŭlum, i, *a miracle, wonder.*
Mirus, a, um, *wonderful*; minimè mirum, *no wonder.*
Miser, misĕra, misĕrum, *wretched.*
Mitto, misi, missum, 3. *to send.*
Mixtus, a, um, *mixed*, part. from miscĕo.
Monĕo, monŭi, monĭtum, 2. *to advise.*
Multitūdo, dĭnis, *f. a multitude.*
Multò, adv. *much, far.*
Mundus, i, *a world.*
Musĭcus, a, um, *musical.*

Nascor, nātus sum, 3. dep. *to be born*; [illegible] **tus annos** [illegible] *old.*
Navalis, e, *naval.*
Navigium, i, *a ship.*
Nec, conj. [illegible]
Necō, āvi, [illegible]

Neglĭgo, neglexi, neglectum, 3. *to neglect, disregard.*
Ne quidem, adv. *not even.*
Niger, nigra, nigrum, *black.*
Nihil, *n.* indecl. *nothing.*
Nimĭus, a, um, *too much.*
Nisi, conj. *unless.*
Nobĭlis, e, *noble.*
Nomen, mĭnis, *n. a name.*
Non solùm . . . sed etiam, *not only . . . but also.*
Nox, noctis, *f. night.*
Nullus, a, um, *none, not any.*
Num, adv. *whether.*
Numĕro, āvi, ātum, 1. *to reckon, to count.*

Octoginta, num. adj. indecl. *eighty.*
Odor, odōris, *m. an odour*; odōres, *spices.*
Œdīpus Colonēus, '*Œdĭpus of Colonus*' (the name of a tragedy of Sophŏcles).
Offĕro, obtŭli, oblātum, irr. *to offer.*
Olim, adv. *once, once upon a time, formerly, hereafter.*
Omen, omĭnis, *n. an omen, a sign.*
Oppōno, opposŭi, oppositum, 3. *to oppose.*
Orbis, is, *m. a circle, ring*; orbis terrārum, *the earth, the globe.*
Os, ossis, *n. a bone.*

Parco, peperci, parsum and parcĭtum, 3. *to spare.*
Pars, partis, *f. a part.*
Parum, adv. *too little, not enough.*
Parvus, a, um, *small.*
Pater, patris, *m. a father.*
Pecunĭa, æ, *money.*
Percunctor, cunctātus sum, 1. dep. *to ask, inquire particularly.*
Perfŭga, æ, *m. a deserter.*
Perītus, a, um, *skilled, skilful.*
Pervĕnĭo, vēni, ventum, 4. *to reach, come to.*
Peto, tīvi and ĭi, tītum, 3. *to ask.*
Philippus, i, *Philip, king of Macĕdon.*
Philosŏphus, i, *a philosopher.*
Pictor, ōris, *m. a painter.*
Pictus, a, um, *painted*, part. from pingo.
Pindărus, i, *Pindarus, a poet of Thebes.*
Pingo, pinxi, pictum, 3. *to paint.*
Pirāta, æ, *m. a pirate.*
Pisistrătus, i, *Pisistratus.*
Plus, pluris, *more* (comp. from multus).
Poēma, poemătis, *n. a poem.*
Poēta, æ, *m. a poet.*
Pollicĕor, pollicĭtus sum, 2. dep. *to promise, proffer.*
Popŭlus, i, *people.*
Portendo, di, tum, 3. *to portend, foretell.*
Possum, potŭi, irr. *to be able.*
Postĕrus, a, um, *next.*
Postŭlo, āvi, ātum, 1. *to demand, require.*
Potĭor, potītus sum, 3. and 4. deponent, *to gain possession.*
Potĭùs, adv. *rather.*
Poto, āvi, ātum and potum, 1. *to drink.*
Præ, prep. *by reason of.*

Præceptor, ōris, *m. a tutor, teacher.*
Præmĭum, i, *a reward.*
Præstans, antis, *excellent* (præstantĭor, præstantissĭmus).
Pretĭum, i, *a price.*
Pro, prep. *for.*
Prœlĭum, i, *a battle.*
Progredĭor, gressus sum, 3. dep. *to advance.*
Prolābor, lapsus sum, 3. dep. *to fall down.*
Propōno, posŭi, posĭtum, 3. *to propose.*
Propterĕa, adv. *therefore, on that account.*
Proxĭme, comp. adv. from prope, *lately, just now.*
Publĭcum, i, *public property, revenue.*
Puer, puĕri, *a boy.*
Pugna, æ, *a battle.*
Pugno, āvi, ātum, 1. *to fight.*
Pyrrhus, i, *Pyrrhus, king of Epirus.*
Pythĭas, æ, *Pythias.*

Quæro, sīvi, sītum, 3. *to ask.*
Quàm, adv. *how*; quam nullæ, *how insignificant, how weak.*
Quàm, adv. *than*; minus quam, *less than.*
Quare, adv. *wherefore.*
Quasi, adv. *as if.*
Quatŭor, indecl. num. adj. *four.*
Qui, quæ, quod, rel. *who, which.*
Quia, conj. *because.*
Quid, neut. of quis, *why?*
Quidam, quædam, quiddam and quoddam, indef. pron. *certain, a certain person.*
Quingenti, æ, a, num. adj. *five hundred.*
Quo facto, *which being,* or *having been, done, hereupon.*
Quòd, conj. *because.*
Quoque, conj. *also, too.*
Quùm, conj. *when.*

Recipĭo, cēpi, ceptum, 3. *to recover*; anĭmam recipĕre, *to recover breath.*
Recĭto, āvi, ātum, 1. *to recite.*
Recollĭgo, lēgi, lectum, 3. with se, *to recover.*
Recupĕro, āvi, ātum, 1. *to recover.*
Redĕo, ĭi, redĭtum, irr. *to return.*
Redūco, duxi, ductum, 3. *to lead back.*
Refĕro, rettŭli and retŭli, relatum, irr. *to bring back.*
Remŏvĕo, mōvi, mōtum, 2. *to remove.*
Res domestĭca, gen. rei domestĭcæ, *domestic affairs.*
Res familiāris, gen. rei familiāris, *family affairs, property.*
Revertor, versus sum, 3. dep. *to return.*
Rex, regis, *m. a king.*
Rīsus, ūs, *laughter.*
Rogo, āvi, ātum, 1. *to ask.*
Rudis, e, *untaught.*

Sacerdos, dōtis, *c. a priest* or *priestess.*
Sacrifĭco, āvi, ātum, 1. *to sacrifice.*

Sæpe, adv. *often.*
Sagitta, æ, *an arrow.*
Salvus, a, um, *safe.*
Scena, æ, *a stage.*
Scio, scīvi and scĭi, scītum, 4. *to know.*
Scribo, scripsi, scriptum, 3. *to write.*
Sed, conj. *but.*
Senātus, ūs, *the senate.*
Senectus, ūtis, *f. old age.*
Senex, senis, *old; an old man* or *woman.*
Sententĭa, æ, *an opinion, a sentence.*
Septem, num. adj. undeclined, *seven.*
Sepulcrum, i, *a sepulchre.*
Serēnus, a, um, *calm, serene.*
Simonĭdes, is, *m. Simonĭdes.*
Sitis, is, *f. thirst.*
Sol, solis, *m. the sun.*
Soleo, solĭtus sum, 2. *to be accustomed, to be wont.*
Sophŏcles, is, *m. Sophocles, a Greek tragic poet.*
Sparta, æ, *Sparta.*
Spartāni, ōrum, *inhabitants of Sparta.*
Spero, āvi, ātum, 1. *to hope.*
Statim, adv. *immediately.*
Statŭa, æ, *an image, a statue.*
Subĭto, adv. *suddenly.*
Sudor, ōris, *m. sweat.*
Sui, *of himself, herself, itself, themselves.*
Sulpicĭus Gallus, *Sulpicius Gallus.*
Sum, fui, esse, irr. *to be, exist.*
Summus, a, um, *extreme* (really, *highest*), from superus.
Suus, a, um, *his, hers, its, theirs.*
Syracūsæ, ārum, *Syracuse, a city of Sicily.*

Tabŭla, æ, *a picture, a painting.*
Tam, adv. *so, as.*
Tandem, adv., (when a question is asked) *pray.*
Tantus, a, um, *such, so great.*
Tarentīnus, a, um, *Tarentine.*
Templum, i, *a temple.*
Terror, ōris, *m. fear, terror.*
Thebæ, ārum, *Thebes.*
Thebānus, a, um, *Theban.*
Themistŏcles, is, *m. Themistŏcles.*
Thermopȳlæ, ārum, *the celebrated defile where Leonidas fell.*
Tollo, sustŭli, sublātum, irr. 3. *to take away.*
Totus, a, um, *whole*
Tragœdĭa, æ, *tragedy.*
Trecenti, æ, a, num. adj. *three hundred.*
Tres, tria, num. adj. *three.*
Tribŭo, ŭi, ūtum, 3. *to give, assign.*
Tum, adv. *then.*
Tyrannus, i, *a tyrant, sovereign, king.*

Ultĭmus, a, um, *last.*
Ultro, adv. *of his own accord.*
Umbra, æ, *the shade.*
Unde, adv. *whence.*
Unus, a, um, *one, alone.*
Usus, usūs, *use, custom.*
Ut, conj. *that.*

Uterque, utrăque, utrumque, *both, each.*

Vagīna, æ, *a sheath, scabbard.*
Venātus, ūs, *hunting.*
Venēnum, i, *poison.*
Verbum, i, *a word.*
Vēro, adv. *but in fact.*
Vērus, a, um, *real.*
Victorĭa, æ, *victory.*
Vĭdĕo, vīdi, vīsum, 2. *to see.*
Vidĕor, visus sum, 2. dep. *to seem, appear.*
Vinco, vīci, victum, 3. *to conquer.*
Vinum, i, *wine.*
Virtus, tūtis, *f. virtue.*
Vis, vim, vi, *f. strength* (the plur. vīres, virĭum, generally used).
Vivo, vixi, victum, 3. *to live.*
Voco, āvi, ātum, 1. *to call, summon.*
Vulnĕro, āvi, ātum, 1. *to wound.*
Vulnus, ĕris, *n. a wound.*

Xerxes, is, *m. Xerxes, king of Persia.*

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FROM

THE SATURDAY REVIEW,

March 27, 1875.

SOME STEPPING-STONES TO SCHOLARSHIP.*

'It is a trite saying that there is no royal road to learning, and it may perhaps be thought wrong to dream of an enchanter whose wand shall dissipate the obstacles to the easy acquirement of Greek and Latin, and bid the knots and obscurities of the "pestilent" Primer vanish under a rule of simplification and intelligibility. In seats of learning high in the repute of their scholars and teachers it is still deemed expedient to cherish those grammars and helps to learning which especially set themselves to explain *ignotum per ignotius*, probably because of the admirable discipline in patience and perseverance thus provided for the British schoolboy. And yet it is obvious that, in widening the curriculum as we have done of late, provision must be made for expediting tedious rudimentary processes, not, indeed, by foregoing the indispensable reiteration of the first principles of grammar, but by studying to make these clear, concise, and compendious. Hopeful signs that this view is making progress have recently appeared in various quarters; and, in the interest of both parents and pupils, we think it right to draw attention to two or three succinct and well-considered aids to the attainment of classical knowledge, in the way of grammar, composition, and collateral matters, which now lie on our table.

'Of these we place in the first rank two volumes differing in grade and scope, yet of the same practical character, excellently fitted, the one for grounding the merest tyro, the other for giving him, when grounded, an insight into the principles and philosophy of the grammar he has laid in by rote. The first is *A Short and Easy Greek Book*, by Mr. Edmund Fowle; the other an annotated Greek Accidence, by Mr. Evelyn Abbott, now a tutor, we believe, at Balliol; and it has seldom been our fortune to light upon Greek Grammars in which

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* *A Short and Easy Greek Book.* By the Rev. Edmund Fowle. Longmans 1874.

The Elements of the Greek Accidence, with Philological Notes. By Evelyn Abbott, M.A. of Balliol College, Oxford. Rivingtons. 1874.

A Short and Easy Latin Book. Fourth Edition. 1873. *A First Easy Latin Reading Book.* Second Edition. 1874. *A Second Easy Latin Reading Book.* 1873. By the Rev. Edmund Fowle. Longmans.

economy and retrenchment of space went so thoroughly along with lucidity and solidity of information. Mr. Fowle's book, indeed, combining grammar, exercises, and vocabulary in the space of one hundred and forty pages, distinctly aims at not only being, but also (which is a harder task, though it may appear paradoxical to say so) at seeming to the learner's eye as easy as possible. To this end each subject has been confined to one, or at most two, pages, and a vast amount of thought and pains has been bestowed upon such arrangements of declensions, division of a declension, tenses, and tables of verbs as obviate wearisome repetition, and establish a sequence readily appreciable by the learner. A further recommendation is that Mr. Fowle's book runs in the lines of Wordsworth's Greek Grammar, and, in a less degree, in those of Mr. St. John Parry's, one or other of which is in use at most of our larger schools. And, though the nature of the *Short and Easy Greek Book* peremptorily excludes philological and philosophical explanations which the pupils for whom it is designed would be certain to ignore, it is remarkable how seldom we have been able to trace the slightest omission of essential matter, and how often an impression is produced that the Author has weighed with nicety the claims of this or that detail to be included as of vital elementary importance. Rightly, for instance, has he concluded that the stem theory, which gives older pupils such an insight into the structure and philosophy of the language, is better left until the rudiments have been digested; hence that which is an inseparable feature of Mr. Abbott's more advanced manual barely peeps out at p. 60 of Mr. Fowle's volume, where he recognises it in defining the root of a verb, *apropos* of the formation of the second aorist, ἔτυπον. Yet Mr. Abbott's aim and object is also simplification, and his argument for adding another to the already numerous grammars is that most of these seek to impress on the learner forms that are rare and remarkable, while few have attempted to simplify apparent diversity by reference to a few general laws. For his higher task he has naturally sat at the feet of Professor George Curtius, and incurred likewise a certain amount of indirect debt to Bopp's Comparative Grammar; and so well has he profited by his draughts upon these authorities that the intelligent upper form boy who masters Abbott's *Greek Accidence* need not fear to have to return blank answers to a stiffish grammar paper of the latest manufacture. Such a boy will find food for thought in the preliminary chapters on letters, sound, and accents, which are certainly in their proper place in the order of analysis, though practically the matter of them may have to be taught later; and, whereas, at the point of time when Mr. Fowle's book would have been most useful to him, he would have gathered from his section on Hiatus (p. 4) all necessary data as to the changes undergone by vowels at the end of a word when meeting another at the beginning of the next, in Mr. Abbott's he would enlarge his knowledge by the rule that υ is never and ι seldom elided, and by others for the *crasis* of final with initial vowels according to the breathings. When we come to the declensions of substantives, both writers are found practically limiting these to three, with a division of the third into five classes, and Mr. Fowle has laudably simplified the intricacies of the

vocative singular and dative plural of this last by a few simple rules. Mr. Abbott naturally goes much deeper, and brings into play the theory of suffixes (originally pronouns) added to the end of stems. There is a peculiar simplicity about his distinction between common and uncommon forms of declension of nouns in υς and υ, *e.g.* σῦς and δάκρυ, as distinct from πῆχυς and ἄστυ (pp. 28–9). In the atter, as in other varieties of form and quantity, he discerns the incidence of the digamma in the change of υ into εϝ in other cases than the nominative accusative, and vocative singular.

In a note to his compendious account of the comparison of adjectives, Mr. Fowle makes a reservation that 'this formation of comparatives and superlatives is only given for the sake of learning the language, and that it is not to be supposed that it represents the original growth of the words;' and so elsewhere he distinguishes between the easy way for beginners, and the more philosophical way, as regards forming the tenses. What we desire to point out is, that Mr. Abbott's work is calculated to supply the stages and processes which Mr. Fowle purposely omits; as, for example, whilst we find them both simplifying the task of learners by grouping the declension of particles with that of adjectives, it is to Mr. Abbott that we refer for an explanation of such feminine forms as τετυφυῖα—namely the change of the ο in the stem τετυφοτ into υ, and the τ into σ, which is eventually dropped (τετυφοτία, τετυφοσία, τετυφυῖα). In like manner it is neither to be expected nor desired that Mr. Fowle, in dealing with the Greek prepositions, should notice the philological fact, stated by Mr. Abbott at p. 71, that they are isolated cases of substantives of pronouns which have otherwise disappeared; nor would it greatly interest or concern his young clients to know that in all verbs, and notably in those in μι, the terminations of the various persons were formed by adding pronouns (μέ, σέ, τό) to the stem of the verb. Perhaps, however, it would be well for him to adopt into a new edition of his *Short and Easy Greek Book* the inclusion of the infinitive, not amongst moods, but as one of the three verbal nouns, the others being the participle and the verbal adjective (see Abbott, p. 72). The value of this distinction is sufficiently patent. We may add that a great enhancement of the usefulness of Mr. Fowle's manual is that it contains within its two covers a series of simple and progressive exercises upon the steps of grammar as the pupil masters them, thus superseding the necessity of a 'Delectus,' and ensuring the pupil's safe footing as he goes forward. Similar praise may be bestowed on his *Short and Easy Latin Book* and his two graduated Latin Readers, leading the pupil up to selected passages of Cæsar, Ovid, and Virgil. His constant attention to the abridgment of labour, and the acquirement of aptness in translation by progressive vocabularies and pertinent footnotes, shows a clear sense of his mission as an instructor, and we may reasonably hope that those who are grounded according to his plans will in due course take kindly to translation and composition of a more advanced character. There can be no doubt that a free use of translation and re-translation, on paper or by rote, grafted on the system of these 'stepping-stones,' would bring the tyro almost imperceptibly to the point at which he might creditably attempt more important undertakings in the way of Latin prose or verse composition.'

THE SATURDAY REVIEW

December 9, 1876.

SECOND NOTICE.

'A schoolmaster has lately asserted that the free use of "cribs" by schoolboys is to be commended, not deprecated; and perhaps for the sake of the schoolmaster's temporary ease and peace of mind at the cost of a future reckoning, this may be so; but when an examination comes on, and the results are to be tested, the cribbers will be as surely found wanting as those who, by patient grounding, have attained a clear insight into grammar and syntax, will be crowned with success. Experience of school and college scholarship examinations proves this; and it may be taken as an axiom, that practical knowledge of grammar and its application to construing will ensure a boy's matriculation in a public school more certainly than the earliest enrolment of his name on the entrance-books, or the happiest accident of friends at court. But it does not follow that, because learning has no royal road, the ruts of the time-honoured track admit of no smoothing. We have before noticed Mr. Fowle's sensible plan of teaching grammar and construing, whether Latin or Greek, in moderate and consecutive instalments, as the pupil can bear them. The aim of his first experiment, a *Short and Easy Latin Book*, was to secure simplicity and perspicuity by the allotment of a page or two to each subject, with the least possible admixture of other matters. The pupil's task was made to look less formidable by the retrenchment of tenses, or the juxta-position of such, as, from similarity to each other, seemed likely to impress themselves more easily in sequence. The *Latin Short and Easy*, and its riders, the *First* and *Second Easy Latin Readers*, so approved themselves to those most concerned, that the Author has now turned his attention to the Greek language; an undertaking not really less hopeful, indeed perhaps more urgent, because it is a time-worn crochet of parents and pupils that Greek accidence and syntax represent a Rubicon of exceptional difficulty. Mr. Fowle deserves credit for having done much to show that boys of tender age may be brought to contemplate and cross the passage "siccis oculis." His succinct and simple explanations of the middle voice, of the Greek deponent, of the characteristic letter in Greek verbs; his grouping of contracted and uncontracted verbs into a fifth conjugation, and his fifth table, in p. 46, giving a conspectus of the moods and tenses of sample verbs of each conjugation; his sections on the participles and their discrepancy from those in Latin, and on augments and reduplication, with the exercises that test a pupil's progress and retentiveness stage by stage, bespeak a teacher who knows his work.' &c. &c.